

Street bomb kills 15 in Tehran

A bomb exploded in central Tehran yesterday, killing 15 people and wounding 50, most of them schoolchildren and other civilians, Iran's official radio reported.

The national news agency said it had been placed in a rubbish lorry near a barracks, and a government spokesman hinted that monarchists might be involved. In 1979, the revolutionary Mujahedin, blamed for other blasts, denied responsibility.

Exclusive Rakowski on Walesa

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, tells in an exclusive interview with *The Times* of Lech Walesa's captivity, the hostility of his family to martial law and the defection of his son Arthur to West Germany.

Mr Rakowski was the chief government negotiator with Solidarity and had long-standing credentials as a liberal reformer from the Gomułka period, before losing his patience with Solidarity's demands.

Mr Rakowski, Italian-born, is distinguished for her forthright interviews with such notables as General Giani, the North Vietnamese Commander, the Ayatollah Khomeini, Henry Kissinger and the Shah of Iran.

Exclusive tomorrow: How to deal with the Soviet Union, by Henry Kissinger.

Henry Kissinger's second volume of memoirs, to be published next month, is being serialised in *The Sunday Times* and *The Times*. Tomorrow we publish an essay on détente.

15 black youths on trial

Fifteen black youths, facing charges including rioting, affray and the murder of Terence May, a motor cycle pillion passenger, in south London, appeared at the Central Criminal Court at the start of a trial expected to take two months.

Rise in high street trade

Retail sales increased by more than 24 per cent in January compared with December. It is the first significant rise for a year and is attributed to intensive winter sales. The figures were received sceptically by City economists.

Singapore expels two Russians

Singapore has expelled two Russians — a diplomat and a marine superintendent — accusing them of attempting to subvert an officer of the armed forces and a local businessman.

Opec may meet

Iran cut its oil price by another \$2 a barrel, causing further confusion in the oil market. Opec is reported to have called an emergency meeting to consider the relentless fall in prices.

BSC £100m plea

The British Steel Corporation is to ask the Government for an extra £100m in financing, to cover costs of the bad weather last month and expected curbs on steel imports by the United States.

King accused

A Spanish general on trial over last year's coup attempt said King Juan Carlos's attitude changed after he allegedly sought Army assistance in an operation to save democracy.

Home-swap list

The Government is to compile a computer-based list of council tenants in England and Wales who wish to exchange their homes. The information will be available without charge from April.

New cap

Steve Foster, the Brighton defender, is the only new Cap in the England team playing Northern Ireland at Wembley tonight. Only two of the side that beat Hungary to qualify for the World Cup Finals remain.

Leader page 11
Letters: On lead-free petrol, from Professor D. Bryce-Smith; on rail strike lessons, from Mr C. Bland; "salt" of student places, from Professor A. R. Fersht; and Professor P. McGrath.

Leading articles: Extra parliamentary politics; European currencies; Features, page 9, 10; Fashion by Suzy Menkes; Connie Booth's Fawcett dress sense; Obituary, page 12; Professor Geoffrey Bullough; Mr Norman Telford, Professor Gershon Scholem.

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Fowler gives ground on health charges for visitors

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Government plans to tighten up the rules for charging overseas visitors for use of the National Health Service were announced yesterday.

The scheme to raise £5m a year comes after a year of protests from ethnic minority groups who claim that such a policy will worsen race relations and bring in little money because of the bureaucracy involved.

It was condemned yesterday as "shabby and shameful" by the Confederation of Health Service Employees and as "pandering to the worst prejudices of the Conservative Party" by Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman on health. She said it was the first step towards charging all patients for NHS treatment.

The new policy which comes into effect on October 2, is aimed at short-term visitors not covered by reciprocal health agreements with their countries of origin. About half of the 12 million visitors who come to the United Kingdom every year fall into this category.

At present they are treated for emergencies under Britain's good samaritan policy and this will continue, but where patients are admitted to hospital for treatment, they will be charged.

The new policy, announced in Parliament by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, also provides new procedures to determine eligibility for free treatment.

Patients will be asked three questions and, although the precise wording has not been settled, they will be on the lines of: Have you been resident here more than a year? Are you permanently or indefinitely resident here? Are you working here full-time?

The final form of the policy represents a slight concession on the part of the Government to outside pressures, because

its original intention was to charge any visitor who had been here less than three years, now the cut-off point is one year.

Otherwise it follows closely the recommendations of a Government working party set up last year.

Mr Fowler said yesterday that the working party had found that the present rules were not being administered consistently or fairly.

"In particular they thought there was a distinct risk that checks on eligibility may be being applied by many hospitals in a way which discriminates against members of ethnic minorities living here."

"I am satisfied that a new system can be introduced which will provide extra finance for the National Health Service, and which hospitals can administer in a way which will minimise the risk of racial discrimination."

He said the changes would bring Britain into line with every other western country and would be publicised abroad so that foreigners would take out health insurance.

Mr Ian Martin, General Secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, said: "The Government is on the horns of a dilemma. If it lays down that by simply answering 'yes' to one of its test questions, a patient will not be subject to any further questioning, the policy will be considered ineffective."

"If, however, staff are allowed discretion to question certain patients further if they suspect they are not telling the truth, you come back to the question of who gets pressed most about the veracity of their answers. It is bound to be those with black skins."

The Union of Students said it would cause great embarrassment to numerous students, who might at first sight appear to be from overseas because of the colour of their skin.

Immigration officials already attempt to release entry to anyone they suspect of coming to Britain for treatment without the means to pay for it. This will continue.

'Times' talks in the balance

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The future of *The Times* and Sunday *Times* was in the balance last night as print union officials and management continued talks on proposals by Mr Rupert Murdoch, the newspaper proprietor, for cuts in 600 full-time jobs and up to 900 part-time shifts.

By early evening the two sides, negotiating against a final deadline only hours away, remained apart on plans for redundancies in a number of areas including machine and clerical departments.

As negotiations continued it appeared last night that the question of any future transfer of the newspaper's titles, transferred from Times Newspapers Limited to News International, the parent company, and then switched back after talks with the Department of Trade, would now be deferred at least until next Friday.

All but one of the five independent national directors who must give majority consent before any new transfer is made were understood last night to have stayed away from a meeting of the board of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd at the newspaper's Gray's Inn Road headquarters.

Mr Murdoch, who has been in London for talks, along with another 24 hours for "intra-union consultations if necessary, in an attempt to reach an agreement to secure the future of the newspapers."

Mr Arthur Brittenhead, Corporate Relations Director of News International, last night made it clear that the postponement did not allow for substantive talks to continue again today. He said: "The decision must be reached during this session of talks even if it means going on into the early hours."

Earlier, the company, when asked, said that reports that Mr Murdoch had suggested to the unions on Sunday that the absolute deadline was Thursday because he could not be sure after that of the support of his bankers were untrue.

A consortium to restart *The Times* if it is closed by Mr Murdoch is being put together by a new body called Readers of *The Times* (a Staff Reporter writes).

Mr David Astor, the nephew of Mr David Astor, the former editor of *The Observer*, said in a statement that the group had been formed as a result of a substantial response to a letter calling for support published in *The Times* last Thursday. That letter was signed by Lord Young of Dartington and Lord Chimsin.

One of them, Lord Greene of Harrow Weald, said last night that he and he understood, Lord Roll of Ipsden, Lord Roberts of Woldingham, Lord Gorton of Glanton and Lord Gorton of Glanton were not attending the meeting called for yesterday evening because of prior commitments.

Lord Greene said: "As I understand it, we will be attending a meeting which had already been arranged on Friday, February 26."

Lord Greene, the former general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, refused to discuss details of a private meeting of the four men — all the current independent direc-

Breaching walls of prison secrecy



Lady Faithfull and Mr Mark Bonham Carter experiencing the atmosphere of local communities. Mr Bonham Carter Oxford Prison yesterday at the launch of the first of a series in a Prison Reform Trust campaign to

Mexico offers to mediate in war-torn El Salvador

From Paul Eilman, San Salvador, Feb. 22

Warning that Central America faces the danger of a conflict of "unthinkable proportions", President José López Portillo of Mexico has said that his country has a plan which could end the war in El Salvador.

The Mexican leader's announcement, made in a speech in Managua, Nicaragua, on Sunday, came against the background of intensifying efforts to bring the two sides in the Salvadoran conflict to the negotiating table.

Señor López Portillo warned bluntly that a military intervention by the United States in El Salvador would be intolerable and said that the current wave of revolutionary activity afflicting Central America and the Caribbean resulted from "struggles for a better and a freer life."

His remarks were seen as aimed at President Reagan who is scheduled to unveil a big American aid plan for the Caribbean basin on Wednesday.

The Mexican leader urged the United States to end its threatening posture towards Nicaragua and said that he believed an understanding with Cuba could be reached.

Turning to El Salvador, Señor López Portillo said: "We have solutions which we will present to the interested parties. The concerns of the United States can be satisfied, so Mexico and the other allies of the United States can help to resolve this conflict."

Although Señor López Portillo gave no details of his plan, diplomatic sources said it involved a ceasefire in El Salvador while negotiations got under way between the junta headed by President José Napoleón Duarte and the political leadership of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella organization of the guerrilla forces.

Señor López Portillo's statement was greeted with considerable scepticism in San Salvador. Sources close to Señor Duarte's Government said that agreement at this stage to the Mexican plan would, amount in effect, to agreeing that elections scheduled for March 20 no longer had any real purpose.

The sources said that the Salvadoran military would be unlikely to go along with the plan, if only because its forces were far from losing to the guerrillas.

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Washington: President López Portillo's new peace initiative made in Nicaragua this weekend looks deliberately aimed to elicit a response from President Reagan in his speech to the Organisation of American States (OAS) here later this week (Nicholas Hirst writes).

So far the United States has set itself firmly against the proposal by the Mexican President that it should support negotiations between the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador and the American-backed regime of President José Napoleón Duarte. But with the lack of international support for the elections, the President refused to send observers — it will be difficult for President Reagan not to pay some attention to the suggestion of Mexican guarantees to prevent El Salvador from becoming a Marxist-dominated state (Nicholas Hirst writes).

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that any suggestion that the two British observers might be unable to travel outside San Salvador, the capital, would be grounds for reconsidering whether they should go.

Britain is the only European country to have accepted an invitation from the ruling Salvadoran junta to send observers.

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Hard left spells out plan of battle

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot's fear that hard-left infiltration threatens to undermine his party's commitment to parliamentary democracy has been vindicated by an open letter from one group of Labour Trotskyists to the Trotskyist Militant Tendency.

The letter, in the *Socialist Organiser*, the weekly voice of an alliance of hard-left groups, calls on Militant to form a united front against the party "which must."

It says: "The principle laid down by Neil Kinnock in the case of Tariq Ali is that Marxists are to be excluded because they do not believe in parliamentary democracy. 'It is certainly true that, for our part, we aim to help the working class in overthrowing the present ruling top five per cent, to replace parliamentary democracy by a higher form of democracy.'

"We propose the democracy of workers' councils, uniting legislative and executive powers, sweeping away the present Tory-dominated permanent military-bureaucratic state apparatus, and with delegates elected and recallable at all times."

There is little doubt that such views are widely held among the party's Trotskyist groupings, but it is rare to find them stated as bluntly and publicly alongside the official Labour Party imprimatur.

The Labour leader, in the wake of the Tatchell affair, has made it crystal clear that he regards a belief in parliamentary democracy as fundamental for all members of the party.

The *Socialist Organiser's* open letter states that the argument advanced by Mr Kinnock, who reflects Mr Foot's view, is a sham. "He falsely identifies the present British parliamentary system with democracy in general," it says. "The force of the language swamps in defence of extra-parliamentary action challenging the Government's right to rule, appear moderate by comparison."

Mr Tatchell yesterday joined 31 Labour parliamentary candidates with statements in defence of extra-parliamentary action. He said in a radio interview that such actions included protest marches and demonstrations, but excluded the use of force.

The *Socialist Organiser* letter, however, indicates that for many Labour left-wingers the most important and immediate issue is the way in which the left should fight the alliance between the right and the left.

The letter says: "On the basis of an agreement with the right, the major sections of the left are seeking to define themselves as the 'legitimate' left, and to define other wings, in the first place, your tendency and ours — as Marxists and therefore alien."

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A major victory for the hedgehog

By Tony Samstag

A hedgehog's lot is not a happy one. Fertilisers, road traffic, bonfires and even your hurt pots (try sticking your head in one) are ever-present dangers.

In winter, a hedgehog is cold and hungry; in summer, it has fleas. Last year a young boy was fined and given a supervision order for kicking one to death; when asked why, he replied simply: "I don't like hedgehogs."

Neither television addicts will reach do they. Not the Nine O'Clock News team, a hard hand of truckers, except in a sandwich with salt, pepper and Branstown pickles.

In 1980 a hedgehog welfare society was formed by a group of enthusiasts. They were foreign, however, and do not count. It took Major Adrian Coles (Ret.) of Knowbury, Shropshire, to come to the rescue, true Brit style.

It was when Major Coles, who is not only a county councillor but a district councillor and chairman of the local parish council as well, broached the subject of cattle grids.

Hundreds of hedgehogs, he had discovered, died a horrible death when they fell into the drainage pits under the grids and could not climb out.

Surely a few shovels of concrete dumped underneath each grid could enable the hedgehogs, and other small victims of cattle grids, to clamber out. The cost would be small.

"I didn't choose hedgehogs," Major Coles explains. "I had hedgehogs thrust upon me. I found one that had fallen down a grid and before I knew it there I was getting it out with an egg separator."

Settling Major Coles, Shropshire Council Council had agreed to fix escape ramps in all its cattle grids. That decision was reported in the local paper, the *Ludlow Advertiser*, and the British Hedgehog Preservation Society was born.

Since last year, Major Coles has been receiving hundreds of letters each week, a thousand last week alone, he reckons, after his decision to form the society.

The ultimate accolade: one of Britain's leading hedgehog experts, from the Royal Holloway College, at London University, is pursuing a major project on the extermination of hedgehogs — through Major Coles.

He says he is "amazed at the interest this has aroused. It certainly proves that the British really do love their hedgehogs more than any other animal."

Why, last week the local paper even ran its annual painting competition on the theme of hedgehogs, and attracted hundreds of entries, a record. Where, wonders a bemused Major Coles, will it all end?

Hopes rise for early cut in interest rates

By John Whitmore

Hopes of an early cut in bank overdraft and building society interest rates rose yesterday after better monetary news from the United States.

The City was speculating last night that if money market interest rates continue on their downward path over the next day or two, the high street banks will quickly lower their base lending rates from the present 14 per cent.

Although the building societies did not feel they could cut their interest rates on the last occasion that bank interest rates came down, they will probably feel that any further fall will give them the leeway to make a cut in the mortgage rate. That would be reinforced by any action the Government might take over the next few weeks to cut the returns available on National Savings.

The basis for the new optimism springs directly from the growing feeling that interest rates in the United States have now peaked. Although the prime lending rates of leading United States banks crept back up to 17 per

cent last week, this is generally felt to be the top, particularly after the better than expected United States money supply figures last Friday.

In London, where the Bank of England has been holding steady over recent weeks while United States rates have moved steadily higher, the official response to the improved feeling in the United States was to allow money market interest rates to drop.

As a result the price of government securities bounded ahead and share prices, though moving rather less strongly, still finished at their best levels of the day. The FT 30 share index ended 5.9 points higher at 582.

On the foreign exchange market, however, lower United Kingdom interest rates, together with continuing unease over the softness of the oil price, left sterling slightly lower against the dollar at \$1.849 and sharply lower against the Deutsche mark at DM 4.351.

Rampaging pupils terrorize Toxteth primary school

A primary school in Toxteth, Liverpool, has been closed temporarily in the wake of a fortnight of violence by pupils.

Extra staff were drafted into St Saviour's Church of England primary school, where the pupils, who have been taking classes in pairs.

A gang of pupils, aged nine and ten, have slashed furniture, covered staff cars with swill from the school kitchen bins, ransacked classrooms, set fire to books and writing materials, smashed windows and doors and set off fire extinguishers, soaking members of staff.

Mr Michael Storey, chairman of Liverpool City Council's education committee, said last night that if swift action was not taken, the trouble could spread to other schools.

He said: "It is clear that

this trouble has resulted from the Toxteth riots. St Saviour's is less than half full and there are 16 pupils to every teacher. But we have evidence that

harmful groups have been giving out leaflets to the children. There has been a deliberate attempt to stir up hatred."

Mr Storey said teachers had kept open after lessons and Mr Colin McLoughlin, the headmaster, was taken ill.

"We have extended the half-term by two days and called a meeting of parents who have got to be behind any initiative to bring back order."

The trouble is the responsibility of a hardcore of children who have been interviewed by police, and there is no way they are going to be allowed back in the school. It

is like a cancer spreading through all the classrooms, and it must be stopped."

A member of the staff said: "It is like the mini-Mafia. The youngsters have hardly left their cradles, but they are threatening to take over the school."

"Things have got worse over the past fortnight and if something is not done soon, the place will be reduced to a heap of rubble."

The member of staff, who did not want to be named, said the headmaster caned seven youngsters last week and within an hour 14 windows were smashed and his car covered with swill.

One morning the head got a phone call and left the class for a few minutes. When he got back it was empty and

had been ransacked. They deliberately smashed windows and doors at lunchtime and playtime in front of us, and if you say anything they turn a fire extinguisher on you."

Mrs Lillian Paul, named up the feelings of parents who have children at the school when she dubbed the gang a "children's mafia". Mrs Paul, who lives opposite the school, said: "It has got to such a state that many parents are thinking of moving their children to a different school."

"My four girls at the school say that there is a gang of about eight children who are bullying all the other children. They frighten the other children and use fear to influence them into joining in."

"They bully other children into giving them money," she

said. "They seem to have it all organized. It has been going on for a minor scale since the riots but now it has suddenly got worse."

Mrs Paul said that the

Youth murdered in riot by black gang, court told

By Lucy Hodges

A teenager was pulled off a motor cycle and murdered by a group of black youths, in a night of violence, a court was told yesterday.

The violence began when between ten and twenty black youths armed with knives, sticks, bottles, chains and bricks, ran screaming into the Wilton Arms public house in Thornton Heath, south London, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court.

Customers were cut about the face, hit on the head and kicked and windows were smashed. After five minutes the raiders left to continue the violence on the streets. A man aged 51 had his head split open, two secretaries were killed, and Terence May, a white youth aged 19, who was riding on a motor cycle was stabbed to death.

Yesterday 15 young blacks from south London appeared charged with riot; 11 are also accused of affray and seven are charged with murdering Mr May on June 1. All deny all the charges.

The trial is expected to last two months and yesterday morning the jurors were sworn in by using 38 of a possible 45 challenges the defendants secured a jury containing three people of Afro-Caribbean origin and three of Asian origin.

The case has racial and political dimensions. Committal proceedings were halted in the magistrates' court because the case was taking so long and a voluntary Bill of Indemnity was used to get it to a jury trial quickly.

Yesterday Mr Amlot painted a picture of an area in which there had been a history of trouble between skinheads and black youths.

It may be one side or the other was to blame, he said. It seemed that Bobby Kennett, white skinhead who was drinking in the public house was the youths' target.

At 9.30 pm without warning and was obviously planned, Mr Amlot said. One youth carried an axe, another a truncheon and a third a rice flail. They

hit out at anyone and everything and caused panic."

One group went straight for Bobby Kennett who was hit with an axe. A girl aged 16 suffered a fractured skull. "It was a terrifying experience for the violence, noise, speed and suddenness with which it happened," Mr Amlot said. "It was a one-sided contest. The mob was belligerent and organized."

The publican attacked the youths with an axe, but he was set upon. The group then moved off along Bristock Road. "Anyone within range was in danger," Mr Amlot said.

Gary Huggins, aged 23, who was described as the ringleader, was arrested at Heathrow airport four days after the killing when he was about to fly to the West Indies. Mr Amlot said he claimed to have booked the ticket a long time in advance, but the ticket had been bought from a Croydon travel agent on June 3.

The seven unemployed youths who have denied murder, riot and affray are Gary Anthony Huggins and Garret Hanson, aged 16, both of Melfort Road, Thornton Heath; Ricky Whyte and Patrick Taylor, both aged 19, of Cobden Road, South Norwood; Ronald Pilgrim, aged 24, of Regent Road, South Norwood; David Collins, aged 18, of Edward Road, Addiscombe; and Carlton Newsome, aged 18, of Biegin Hill, Upper Norwood.

The four who have denied riot and affray are Peter Wright, aged 15, and Joel Wright, aged 17, both of Brook Road, Thornton Heath; Dwight Lewis, aged 18, of Melfort Road, Thornton Heath, and Kenneth Alexis, aged 18, a clerk, assistant of Kilmartin Avenue, Tooting.

The four who have denied riot are Paul Brown, aged 18, unemployed, of Garthneil Road, Addiscombe; Norman Dawkins, aged 18, engineer, of Leicester Road, East Croydon; Robert Reid, aged 18, of Melfort Road, Thornton Heath, and Derek Chambers, aged 21, of Carmichael Road, South Norwood.

£33m funds for firms challenged

By Anthony Berins Political Correspondent

The legality of government loans made to thousands of small firms, worth more than £33m, has been questioned, according to the government auditor's report, published yesterday.

Up to the end of March last year, loans totalling £33,825,312 had been made by the Central Finance Act 1980 for Small Industries in Rural Areas, which is wholly financed by the official Development Fund.

But it has been decided that under the terms of the parent Development and Road Improvement Funds Act 1980, the Development Fund should not have provided money for commercial operations.

The fund accounts for 1980-81, published yesterday, stated: "Advances to COSIRA from the fund have hitherto been accepted as falling within the powers conferred by the Act of 1980. But there is now some doubt as to whether these advances were in fact covered by the Act, to the extent that they were used by COSIRA to give loans to profit-making bodies."

Mr John Williams, chief executive of the advisory Development Commission, said last night that no doubt was being cast on the validity of the £187m of loans currently outstanding. The Department of the Environment would in future bypass the Development Fund and make direct payments to COSIRA. The embarrassment caused by the legal hitch is increased by the fact that such development funds have been made for about 40 years, predating the creation of COSIRA in 1968, with no action being taken to clarify their legal standing.

Mr Williams said: "We all see it as a bit of a technicality."

Newspaper made me feel a traitor, JPR says

J. P. R. Williams, Wales's most-capped rugby player, told a High Court jury in a libel case in London yesterday that a newspaper article had made him feel a traitor to his countrymen and his sport.

The article, one of two in *The Daily Telegraph* which

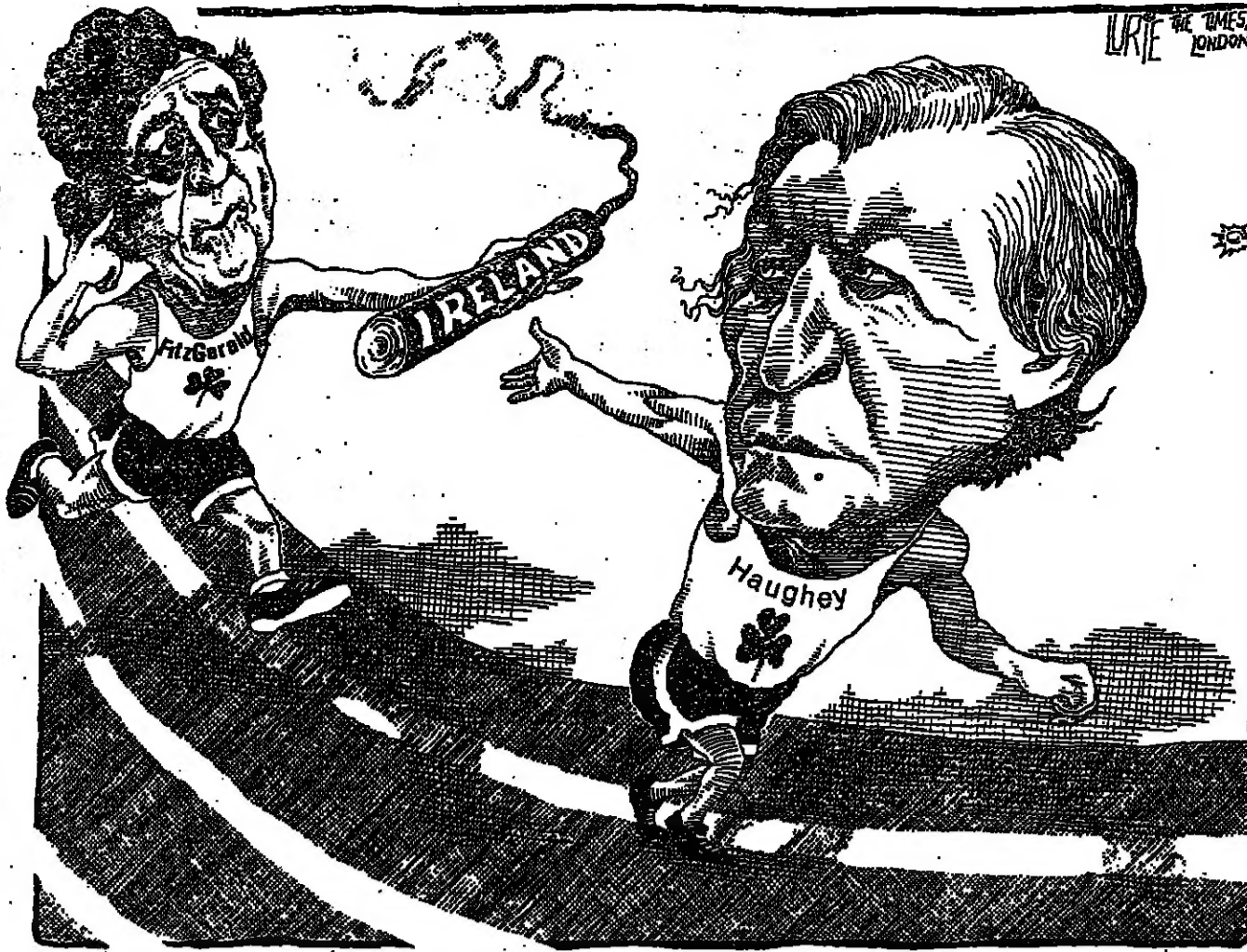
linked him with "shamateurism" in Rugby Union, underlined his incapacity in the "Triple Crown" success against England in 1979, he told Mr Justice Russell.

Mr Williams, aged 32, of Llanasa, South Glamorgan, is suing *The Daily Telegraph*, the newspaper's former rugby correspondent, Mr John Reason, and Mr William Deedes, the editor, over two articles published in February and March, 1979. Libel is denied.

Mr Richard Hartley, QC, his counsel, said the articles alleged that Mr Williams had infringed his amateur status by accepting £10,000 for his book, *JPR - An Autobiography*, published in the same year.

In fact Mr Williams, now an orthopaedic surgeon at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, had put the £35,000 proceeds from the book into a charitable trust to set up a sports clinic, in his home town of Bridgend, Mr Hartley said.

The hearing is expected to last five days.



Jobs action urged by Jenkins

By Our Political Editor

Calling for an urgent new effort by the Government to bring down unemployment, Mr Roy Jenkins said yesterday that the prospect of 3 million unemployed up to 1986 and beyond was simply unacceptable.

Quoting the report of the Manpower Services Commission, that big reductions below that level were not expected before then, he said it would be no good offering the unemployed "some hope for the late 1980s". The Government had a duty to stimulate growth.

Mr Jenkins, who is contesting the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election for the Social Democrats and Liberal Alliance, told an audience of Hillhead businessmen that Britain had been overtaken in the past two-and-a-half years by an economic catastrophe. The world recession was not the main cause. The recession in this country was much worse than in most other OECD countries, mainly because of the savage deflationary policies the Government had chosen to apply.

Mr Jenkins said that the Government's refusal to allow the public spending borrowing requirement to rise as a proportion of gross domestic product in response to the recession had caused it to take measures which had made unemployment and inflation increase, and indirect taxes, and interest rates, increasing nationalised industries' prices.

As unemployment had risen in consequence, and with it the need to pay out ever-increasing amounts of unemployment pay, the Government had resorted to more and more of the same medicine. And as budget deficits followed self-defeating budget cuts, the unemployment rate had steadily risen.

He said the Prime Minister evidently imagined that this would keep down inflation and lay the foundations for growth. But inflation was higher and there was no reason to expect a sustained burst of growth. Indeed, forecasts suggested only a very gradual upward movement in output in the foreseeable future, well short of the rate required to cause any fall in unemployment.

Mr Jenkins reminded his audience that when he fought the Warrington by-election last July he put forward a programme costing up to £5,000m to take a million people off the dole in two years.

The Government's policy was to sit tight and wait for growth to occur spontaneously, but the chances of spontaneous combustion were negligible.

Playwright faces a £35,000 bill for clearing his name

By Frances Gibb

Mr William Douglas-Horne, the playwright, may face a bill of £35,000 for defending an action brought against him by the publisher of his play *The Kingfisher*.

Although Judge Mervyn Davies said last week there was no foundation in a claim by Mr Basil Ashmore, a stage director, that there had been a breach of copyright, Mr Douglas-Horne may have to pay his own costs because Mr Ashmore was legally-aided.

Mr Douglas-Horne, aged 69, said yesterday: "I am very happy that I have won the moral victory. But there was no way I could get out of this case and I would have thought that if the court found in my favour, the legal aid fund should pay half my costs at least."

"Legal aid is clearly a good thing. It lets people go to law who qualify for it. But this

does seem a case of heads I lose, tails I lose."

The Legal Aid Act 1974 enables courts to make an order for payment from the legal aid fund for all or part of the costs of the unsuccessful but unassisted party in such actions, but only if the court deems it just and equitable in the circumstances and is satisfied the unassisted party would otherwise suffer "severe financial hardship".

The Law Society said yesterday that there were constraints operating against endless actions being brought at the expense of the legal aid fund. If the applicant had been successful and recovered damages, these would have gone towards defraying the legal aid expenses. In certain circumstances also, courts may order costs from the legally-aided party, consistent with his means, if the case is held to be frivolous.

Actions for tort, or civil wrongs, form only a small fraction of the total number of cases for which legal aid is provided. Of the total of 17,500 legal aid certificates issued in 1980/81, over 102,000 were for matrimonial proceedings. Other High Court cases totalled 32,697. The great majority of general tort cases where the party was legally-aided were successful; 81 per cent in 1980/81 in the High Court, Queen's Bench Division and 84 per cent in the County Court.

Although courts are beginning to take cognizance of the injustice that can arise where someone is obliged to defend an action, wins it and then receives no costs, lawyers also argue that if costs were automatically paid in such cases, those administering the legal aid system would be far less willing to award it.

Labour anti-Marketeers revive the attack

By George Clark, European Political Editor

Opponents of the EEC in the Labour Party who have moved to reverse the Labour decision to take Britain out of the Community, have revived their fortnightly bulletin to attack the pro-Europeans.

The Red Rose group, under the chairmanship of Mr Arthur Palmer, MP for Bristol, North-east, and with the support of several Labour members of the European Parliament, have begun a campaign to show that the Labour decision was wrong and that withdrawal from the Community would have disastrous consequences for British trade and workers.

They hope, at their annual meeting on March 4, to announce that a leading member of the group has consented to be their president and to help the campaign.

One of their arguments is that if the French government can introduce socialist policies in France, it must be possible for a future Labour government in this country to carry through its programme.

In the first issue of the revived bulletin, they take this challenge head-on. "To start with, the French have yet to get away with it," they say.

"The EEC commission is currently investigating the matter. If the Commission makes any concessions to the French, it is still likely severely to limit French plans. The final say over trade and industrial policy would remain in the control of Brussels. And any progress in this direction would do nothing to solve the problem of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which is both costing the United Kingdom at least £3,000m a year, and through its protectionism seriously undermining agriculture in some of the poorest countries of the world."

The bulletin says of the anti-dumping suits now being brought by United States companies against EEC countries that "Without EEC membership, the United Kingdom would be unlikely to find itself in the legal firing line."

See Britain for £3

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is offering a £3 go-anywhere ticket to pensioners next month as a first step to winning back passengers after the six-week train drivers' strike. Children and dogs will go at £1 a head.

Members of Senior Citizens Railcards of which there are more than a million, will be

able to travel anywhere in Britain, in single or return, second class, any day in March for £3 under the offer. Only Friday travel is excluded.

Mr Robert Reid, BR's chief executive, said yesterday that it was examining what else could be done quickly to restore passenger confidence.

Peace 'vital' to Ulster economy

From Nicholas Timmins Belfast

An end to sectarian strife and the creation of a devolved parliament in Northern Ireland are crucial to the future of the province's economy, two applied economists who have undertaken a study funded by the EEC said yesterday.

Mr Stephen Harvey, a lecturer at Ulster Polytechnic, and Professor Desmond Rea, professor of applied economics at the Ulster Polytechnic, said that with unemployment running at almost 20 per cent, and 45,000 jobs lost in the past two years, unemployment was reaching areas it had not before.

Mr Harvey said: "It must be brought home to the people that if we cannot learn to live together, they are going to be going to the biggies and the hard hats at the expense of their own jobs and their children's future."

It had been estimated that the loss of jobs attributable to the violence was 20,000 in 1976. The present tally could only be guessed at.

Labour candidates defend action line

A statement issued last night by the Labour Co-ordinating Committee on behalf of 32 prospective Labour Parliamentary candidates defended the place of extra-parliamentary activity within the Labour Party. The statement reads:

"The building of popular support for Labour, and of Labour's support for popular action for change, requires the active carrying out of the socialist transformation of Britain. The election of socialist Labour governments will not be achieved unless the Labour Party is seen to be active in advancing the interests of working people, not just in Parliament, but in every sphere of their lives. For this reason extra-parliamentary action must form an essential part of Labour Party strategy in and out of government."

Prospective parliamentary candidates supporting the statement: Les Allen, Northampton; S. R. Atkinson, Chippingham; A. Bore, Birmingham; Charles Clark, Scarborough; Martin Coleman, Northampton; Mike Craven, Bridlington; John Denham, Southampton; John Enderby, Brighton; Peter Fisher, Peterborough; Peter Hain, Putney; Harriet Harman, Peckham; Mike Hoddinson, West Gloucestershire; Kate Hoey, Dulwich; T. McAllister, Basingstoke; Jan McCreddie, Sheffield; Bob Middleton, Aberdeen South; Brian Moore, S.E. Derbyshire; David Morris, Brecon and Radnor; Hugh Pugh, Swansea; Susan Price, Pudsey; Chris Robinson, Rosendale; John Sedler, Leeds; N.E. Smith, Plymouth; Brighton Pavilion; Peter Tatchell, Bermondsey; David Williams, Colne Valley; Alan Whitehead, Southampton; Peter Widdows, Isle of Wight; Audrey Wise, Wokingham; Kevin Hopkins, Luton East; Chris Bromley, Faversham; David Offenbach, Northampton North.

Support for extra-parliamentary activity does not contradict our individual and collective support for parliamentary democracy. Quite the reverse; extra-parliamentary activity is essential to the success of our political programme. It is the only way in which we can ensure that the Labour Party remains a party of the people, and not just a party of the state."

Union Bill raises new dissent in alliance

By Our Labour Editor

Fresh signs of policy conflict between the Liberals and the Alliance partners in the Social Democratic Party emerged yesterday in a Liberal Party discussion paper in industrial relations that condemns the Government's new legislation on the trade unions.

Although most SDP MPs voted for Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Bill on its second reading, the Liberal discussion argues that both the Employment Act, 1980 and the changes recently proposed are likely to have an adverse effect on employee/employer relations since they have led to increased suspicion and hostility among trade unions.

In their pamphlet for the party's employment and industrial relations panel, Mr Nigel Hawkins and Mr Ian Fordyce call for a positive role for the unions and propose a framework of law so that employees and management can cooperate "on their mutual advantage".

The authors, whose work has been the official party imprimatur, say "Liberals do not propose to legislate on matters affecting the organization and procedures of trade unions". They would only encourage unions to improve internal consultations, enforce the TUC code of conduct on picketing and conduct on picketing and consider forgoing the strike weapon in the public services.

The unions ought to have an enhanced role, retaining their key functions of protection of individual rights and bargaining on behalf of their members of ensuring employee representation.

Thatcher sees snags in lead-free petrol now

By George Clark

Although the oil industry could produce lead-free petrol now at a maintained octane level, not many cars in the United Kingdom could use it, the Prime Minister said in a parliamentary reply yesterday.

The Government had decided to require the introduction of petrol with the lowest lead content acceptable for use in existing cars, Mrs Thatcher said. That was the quickest, most effective way to reduce lead emissions.

She was replying to Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North, and Stoke Newington, who had asked if the Government knew of the claim by the Amoco Oil Company to have produced lead-free petrol that was compatible with engines at present in use.

"If the Government is satisfied about the accuracy of that claim, will she bring in earlier controls on lead in petrol?" he asked.

Mrs Thatcher replied: "The oil industry could produce lead-free petrol at a maintained octane rating now. With additional plant, which would take time to build, it could produce lead-free petrol at maintained octane."

"However not many cars in the United Kingdom have hardened valve seats and very few have low compression engines. Cars without hardened valve seats could not use lead-free petrol in any form, and those with high-compression engines could use it only at maintained octane rating."

Mrs Thatcher said she had seen reports that Amoco could have produced lead-free petrol for sale in Britain some years ago. "The reports in question contained no evidence that the majority of cars in use here at present could operate on such fuel," she said.

"The company has written to me confirming that they have no plans to produce unleaded petrol in Britain."

Mr Stanley Johnson, European Democratic (Conservative) MEP for Wight and Hampshire, East, who has called for an EEC directive to ensure that all cars marketed in the community from January 1, 1985, are able to take lead-free petrol and will be required to run on such petrol, last night welcomed the Prime Minister's statement.

He said: "Mrs Thatcher has confirmed that, on the refining side, there is no problem about providing lead-free petrol. On the manufacturing side there are difficulties, but the objectives should be to change the design of engines to take lead-free petrol by 1985."

"After all, major countries like Japan, the United States and Australia have cars capable of running on such petrol now. Mrs Thatcher has said that if we are to make progress to reduce the lead content, it should be in concert with our European partners. British manufacturers should be preparing for the change, otherwise the Japanese may have almost a monopoly in the sale of lead-free cars in a few years' time."

Mr Johnson is supporting the claims made by the Campaign for Lead-Free Air about the health hazards posed by the use of leaded petrol. He is seeing EEC commissioners in Brussels on March 8 to get their support for the scheme which he will put before the European Parliament at its March session.

Under an EEC directive of 1978, the maximum lead content of petrol is limited to 0.4 grammes a litre, though individual countries can require it to be as low as 0.15 grammes a litre, which is the Japanese requirement.

Mrs Thatcher's answer as being entirely consistent with the resolution I have put down for debate in Strasbourg. I hope to get strong backing from all parties for united European action on this problem."

Mystery disease kills rare rhinos

By Tony Sanzang

The world's rarest rhinoceros is threatened by an undiagnosed disease that has so far killed five of the only remaining sustainable population, about 60 animals confined to a national park on the extreme western tip of Java.

Symptoms of the disease appear to range from haemorrhagic septicemia to diarrhoea. Budding rhinos, buffaloes and chickens near the Ujung Kulon National Park have also died.

The Javan rhino is one of five species. Smaller than the more familiar African rhino, it is distinguished by small, polygonal scale-like discs that form its hide. Its horn is much prized by poachers for its supposed potency.

Its current plight is especially poignant in that careful park management has enabled it to increase from about 25 in the late 1960s to present numbers of 60.

"It is the sort of problem that park managers dread, an endangered species dying of a transmissible disease in its last stronghold," scientists from the Conservation Monitoring Centre of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources say.

Source: Conservation Monitoring Centre, 215, Euston Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL.

Whitelaw bans X-ray test

By a Staff Reporter

The use of X-rays to determine the age of immigrants wanting to come to Britain is to be banned, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday.

Mr Whitelaw, who was replying to a parliamentary question, said that immigration officers would be instructed accordingly. He had announced the decision following advice from Sir Henry Hall, the Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security.

Sir Henry had said that although the risk from bone X-ray tests remained negligible, they were unlikely to give more accurate evidence of age than the assessment of physical characteristics.

Mr Whitelaw said that the decision was made in the light of the fact that the use of X-rays for this purpose was not a medical test and was therefore outside the scope of the Immigration Act 1971.

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TUC vetoes call to boycott talks with state bodies

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders who are drawing up the TUC's plan of campaign against new legal curbs on organized labour yesterday decisively rejected a left-wing move to boycott tripartite talks with employers and Cabinet ministers.

By eight votes to five, the TUC employment policy and organization committee agreed to delete all reference to possible withdrawal from the National Economic Development Council from a programme of action going to a special delegate conference on April 5.

Led by the Transport and General Workers' Union left-wingers on the committee argued that the option of pulling out of "Nedec" and its sub-structure of working parties and joint industrial bodies ought to be retained, even if it was not an immediate policy target.

But with warnings fresh in their minds from Mr Len Murray the general secretary that such a move would be irrelevant in the fight against the forthcoming Employment Act, the moderate majority was mobilized in favour of keeping up the public appearance of talking to the Government at national level.

The offending paragraphs, deleted from the TUC document at the insistence of the moderates, said: "The General Council has considered suggestions that trade union representatives should be withdrawn from tripartite bodies (including the NEDC, sector working parties, economic development committees on which discussions on economic and industrial matters involving government ministers take place).

In replying, the General Council said it understood the view of those who argued that no constructive dialogue could take place with government ministers and em-

Broadmoor patient appeals to Europe

By Lucy Hodges

A Broadmoor patient is today complaining to the European Commission on Human Rights that the Government denied him rights by refusing legal aid for mental health review tribunals cases.

Mr William Collins appealed to a tribunal for his release and tried to get a lawyer to act for him, but was told legal aid was not available for such cases. He therefore had to represent himself.

He was allowed to make a statement to the tribunal but was excluded from the rest of the hearing while his psychiatrist and family gave evidence. He was not allowed to see medical or social reports and could not question witnesses. The tribunal decided not to release him.

Mr Collins, who is being represented in Strasbourg by MIND, the mental health charity, is arguing that he was not able to have his case properly heard. He says that breaches the European Convention on Human Rights which guarantees the right to a fair trial.

The case coincides with today's debate on legal aid in the House of Lords and comes after a call by the Law Society for legal aid to be granted for mental health review tribunal hearings.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, said yesterday: "It is an appalling injustice that in a matter affecting a person's liberty the financial means of a person concerned is a critical factor. Mental patients have a much stronger case for legal aid than do many others who already receive it."

In favour of the left-wing option, Mr Moss Evans said: "Mr Stanley Pemberton (TGWU); Mr Douglas Grieve (TGWU); Mr Ken Gill (AUEW, TASS) and this year's TUC chairman, Mr Alan Sapper. The committee chairman, Mr William Keys (Sogat) did not vote.

MPs back legal aid reforms

By Frances Gibb

The all-party parliamentary legal aid group has tabled new clauses to the Criminal Justice Bill which would implement some of the reforms to the legal aid system that the legal profession wants.

The Government's failure to implement the reforms has provoked an unprecedented dispute between the profession, from the Law Society to legal pressure groups, and the Lord Chancellor's Department.

That culminated in public castigation of the Government's inertia by the Law Society in its annual report on legal aid; the result of several years' pent-up frustration and anger among those who administer the legal aid system.

An amendment is also being tabled today by Lord Wallace of Gosford to the Mental Health Amendment Bill when it reaches its report stage in the Lords. That deals with another of the outstanding reforms, the provision of legal aid for applicants before mental health review tribunals.

The clauses to the Bill, which is in committee stage, deal with two reforms the legal profession wants implemented. They are legal aid for children in care proceedings (where parents might lose their children) and for appeals to a crown court judge in chambers against the refusal of bail by magistrates.

The clause on children in care proceedings, which was signed by six MPs from

Labour, Conservative and Liberal parties, says that a court shall not make a care order under section 7 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, in respect of a child or young person who is not legally represented unless he applied for and was refused legal aid because his means did not warrant it; or, he was told of his right to apply for legal aid but declined to take it up.

The clause on legal aid for bail applications to crown courts, signed by five MPs, again from all parties, stipulates that the Legal Aid Act be amended so that where a person is in the custody of the magistrates court and who has been refused bail by that court, wants to apply to a crown court, either court may order that he shall be given legal aid for that purpose.

The legal profession argues that none of those reforms would be costly. Legal aid for care proceedings is estimated to cost £1m; for mental health review tribunals £50,000.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the legal aid group, said yesterday: "All these clauses deal with the potential loss of an individual's liberty, they are absolutely crucial. Nobody should be deprived of their liberty unless properly and legally represented."

He could see no reason why the clauses should not be accepted. "They are all reasonable and supported by knowledgeable and informed opinion. I would expect the Government to support them."

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TRIO JAILED FOR KILLING NIGERIAN

Three white youths who stabbed a Nigerian student to death were ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Graham Arnold, aged 17, unemployed of Manor Grove, Southwark, south London and Brian Lerner aged 16, of Naylor Road, Southwark, and Paul Twinner, aged 15, of Commercial Way, Southwark, were convicted of the murder of Mr Fenton Ogbogo, aged 25.

Mr Stephen Mitchell, for the prosecution, said Mr Ogbogo was involved in an incident with Lerner as he left a public house in the Old Kent Road. Other white youths were recruited and they went after him. But Mr Ogbogo of Nunhead Grove, Peckham, was rescued by a white youth he had been playing pool with some black men in a car.

A few minutes later the three accused, who had described the rescuers as "nigger lovers", caught Mr Ogbogo alone in a fish shop.

Developers lose appeal to build near mansion

By Hugh Clayton

Developers have failed in a second attempt to win permission to build in the grounds of an eighteenth-century mansion which is listed as a grade one historic building.

The house is The Ivy in Chippenham, Wiltshire, described in Sir Nicholas Pevsner's *The Buildings of England* as "by far the most interesting if not the most perfect house in the town".

Mr Stephen Marks, an independent inspector appointed by the Government, has rejected an appeal by Heston against a refusal by North Wiltshire District Council to allow the building of 12 houses.

"In my opinion the proposal has been carefully and imaginatively designed and has much to commend it," Mr Marks said. He decided that the kitchen garden was intended to be part of the garden landscape of the main house, "although the layout of the garden itself is of no great intrinsic merit".

Mr Marks was told at an inquiry last year that the houses would be built along the sides of a square so that the design of the development would be in harmony with the outline of the Ivy, "as if the houses had been, for example, stable buildings round a formal mews court".

While he acknowledged Heston's efforts to make the new houses blend with the original one, he had decided that the proposed new court would be too large in proportion to the Ivy. "As the south terrace progresses eastwards it would increasingly intrude in my opinion upon the more important views of the Ivy," he added. Some of the proposed new houses would do "great harm" to the existing setting of the old house.

Ms Gillian Darley, a member of the committee of Save Britain's Heritage, said the group welcomed the decision. Heston declined to comment.

The men, Mr Nicholas Froggett and Mark Brennan, both aged 22, had protested their innocence of robbery charges. The Humberside team, led by Det Sgt Ronald Sagar, started investigations into the activities of the South Yorkshire Police drugs squad at Sheffield last May. Almost immediately two South Yorkshire officers were suspended. It is understood that during that investigation, irregularities came to light involving the fabrication of evidence and that resulted in



In the driving seat: Mr Peter Thompson (left) chief executive of NFC, with Mr David Howell yesterday

10,000 at the wheel as freight staff take over

Staff were so keen to own National Freight Company that they offered to buy it for more than was needed to buy it from the Government yesterday. Britain's biggest staff takeover went through triumphantly when Mr Peter Thompson the chief executive, handed a cheque for £53.5m to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, at a north London freight depot yesterday.

"We're in the driving seat now" (Michael Baily writes).

Mr Howell did not take that amiss. He welcomed the sale as "a historic milestone in the development of the

property-owning democracy in this country and a vote of confidence by employees in their company. "This must be right — the way forward is for management and workers to end conflict and work together."

Because the 44,000 staff and pensioners raised more than £7m, against the £6.1m needed to win 82 per cent control of the company, offers over £500m, the average shareholding, are being scaled down to give the widest possible spread of ownership.

More than 10,000 will end with a share of the £400m-a-year group, which has 20,000 lorries and an 8 per

cent share of Britain's road haulage market as well as interests in travel, warehousing and cold storage. As a result, Mr Thompson said yesterday, it will be "more difficult to manage with 10,000 well-informed shareholders watching every move, but also more rewarding."

Waste should be eliminated and increased revenue would flow from better service to customers. "This new type of industrial enterprise," he told boiler-suited shareholders, quaffing Marks and Spencer Asti Spumante at the hand-over ceremonies, "will be much more challenging, exciting, and profitable."

Rescue of Aintree in trouble

By Richard Evans

The latest attempt to end a decade of uncertainty surrounding the Grand National and Aintree racecourse at Liverpool ran into an immediate financial hitch last night.

Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, and a former minister for sport, announced his scheme in London for the compulsory purchase of the site by Merseyside County Council and indicated that the council would have to provide half of the proposed £3m needed.

But last night Mr James Stuart-Cole, leader of the council, said: "Funding this to the tune of £1.5m in the present climate would be very difficult."

Despite the cash difficulty Mr Stuart-Cole said he was happy with Mr Howell's proposals and had instructed his council officers to look closely into them.

Mr Howell's intervention comes as Mr Bill Davies, the owner of Aintree racecourse, continues to ask £8m for the 260-acre site. Ladbroke's have been paying Mr Davies £270,000 a year to stage the Grand National, but that contract expires in April.

The proposals outlined by Mr Howell would transfer the ownership of Aintree to Merseyside County Council at a price to be determined by the district valuer, designating it as a regional sports centre.

Receiver optimistic for De Lorean

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two financial institutions have expressed an interest in the De Lorean Motor Company, Sir Kenneth Cork, one of the receivers, said as he arrived in Belfast for meetings with management, union and local creditors of the company.

Today he will meet another organization that is interested in taking over sales of the sports car through the rest of the world and a big car rental company in America has had initial discussions about buying up to 2,000 cars in the United States to add to its fleet of hire vehicles.

On his first visit to the plant since being appointed receiver last week Sir Kenneth met the workforce and clambered in and out of the car. He expressed hope that the factory on the outskirts of Belfast could be saved and remain a going concern.

Tomorrow he flies to the United States to study the organization there but in Belfast there are fears that several local firms face collapse because outstanding debts will not be paid.

Sir Kenneth, a former chairman of the Northern Ireland Development Agency said there was a good prospect of raising the £50m-plus needed to keep the company afloat. "The people I have seen seem enthusiastic. There is great interest in the car. There is a demand for this car. You have only got to see it in the

street. People come and look at it. We want to keep this going."

Mr John de Lorean is due to invest £5m of borrowed, personal money into the American arm of the sports car company Christopher Thomas writes from New York.

The search for up to \$74m needed to save the enterprise is continuing, but company officials in New York were unable yesterday to say if progress had been made.

Mr de Lorean has said that under the receivership agreement the company would be relieved of an obligation to pay \$70m on a guarantee of notes used to put up the plant if he invested \$5 in the American parent.

It appears that he is using various pieces of his estimated \$15m in land holdings as collateral for borrowing the money. He seems confident that if he can persuade investors to put up between \$50m and \$74m he might be able to buy back or lease the Belfast operation.

Mr de Lorean's infection of \$15m should be sufficient to prevent American creditors forcing a liquidation of the United States operations, which have not been adversely affected. The company still controls the sales, marketing and licensing of the cars, which sell for \$25,000. The company retains about 14 per cent gross of every sale.

High street adoption shop opens

"My name is Jason and I am electric. I am nine years old and I like swimming, football, magic and listening to pop music. My favourite food is sausages and this is all my own work."

With messages like that and appealing snapshots of their young authors, Britain's first chain of county council "adoption shops" opened yesterday in Chelmsford, Essex.

Essex County Council, which two years ago pioneered the idea in partnership with Dr Barnardos, plans to spend almost £500,000 over the next three years to sell the idea of adopting difficult youngsters through shop windows in Chelmsford, Colchester and Southend.

The council hopes to find homes for about 200 young people who might otherwise spend most of their lives in institutions.

Mr Maurice Hawker, county director of social services, opening one of the new "family finders" centres said: "We make no apology for using hard-sell methods to draw attention to the plight of these youngsters. There has been criticism that we are using blatant advertising methods to find adoptive parents but we are only doing what we believe is best for the children concerned."

Mrs Joan Martin, chairman of the council's social services committee, said colleagues were at first reluctant to support the project. "They took a bit on convincing. Some people had the idea of children sitting in the window with 'For sale' notices hanging round their necks. But we have got over that hurdle."

Mr Peter Turner, project director, said social workers would be based at each of the three shops to discuss adoption with interested families. He said: "The children we are trying to place are certainly not little angels. They suffer from a whole range of emotional and sometimes physical handicaps and caring for them will not be a picnic."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

GLC's jobs banner cut down

A 70ft banner advertising the number of London's unemployed was cut down from the roof of County Hall, across the Thames from Parliament on Sunday night. It was found on the ground intact yesterday, the ropes holding it had been severed.

The banner, which showed that 336,920 Londoners were unemployed last month, was raised by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, with the intention of embarrassing the Government.

Informers' jail sentence cut

A 14-year jail sentence on Donald Walter Barratt was cut to seven years by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday because the sentence "did not reflect Barratt's valuable assistance to the police."

Lord Justice Dunn, sitting with Mr Justice Cunniff and Mr Justice Alderson, said Barratt, aged 45, was not given sufficient discount by Mr Justice Mustill at the Central Criminal Court last June for the information he gave about his accomplices in serious crimes, including robbery, conspiracy theft and wounding with intent.

Trial delay for footballers

Peter Osgood and Ian Hutchinson, former international football players, who are accused of hanging stolen cars at a centre for public house, The Union Inn, Old Windsor, Berkshire, had their cases adjourned by magistrates at Aldershot yesterday.

The prosecution said the police had received information that would take three weeks to investigate.

Racist attack on building

A group calling itself the White Defence Force is believed responsible for an attack on a building in Oxford, the second such incident in five months.

Windows at a centre for unemployed youths were broken on Sunday night and a leaflet left threatening death to anyone who opposed racial discrimination. Another building, a boarding house, was said to have been selected for the bombing of homeless white families.

Petrol throwing death charge

George Hood, aged 55, accused of murdering William Harman by throwing petrol or some other inflammable liquid over him and throwing a lit match at him in a Midlothian ambulance.

Hood, of Mansfield Avenue, Newington, was also charged with the attempted murder of Michael McHale and George Shaw. He was remanded in custody.

Guamers escape with £75,000

Three men wearing Mickey Mouse masks fired two pistol shots yesterday during a raid on a security van outside the National Westminster Bank in Claydon, Surrey.

They escaped with £75,000 after shooting at a customer who slammed the bank doors. They escaped in a blue van, found later three-quarters of a mile away.

£250,000 pike

Work is nearing completion in Ulverston, Cumbria, on a £250,000 mechanical pike for *The Pike*, a film about a man-eating variety of the fish, to be made on Windermere in the spring. The 12ft fish will be programmed to swim at 25 knots.

A hole in the herring nets

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

In a case that would open a legal loophole for British herring fishermen a Shetland court was told yesterday that a herring boat was caught legally off Fair Isle.

The Azalea was 675 miles north of that line when stopped but still had live herring on board. The prosecution attempted to prove that the herring had been taken within miles of where the Azalea was arrested, but after hearing scientific evidence on how long herring

can survive after being caught, Sheriff Alastair Macdonald ruled that there was no case to answer.

The verdict suggests that herring boats must now be caught with their nets in the water.

The Government announced last night that the herring fishery in the southern North Sea and the eastern English channel would close from midnight tomorrow because the fleet had caught the agreed quota.

Prisoners freed in police corruption inquiry

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

Investigations by a team of detectives from Humberside into alleged irregularities among officers of South Yorkshire Police have so far resulted in the suspension of two officers and the release, pending an appeal, of two prisoners who have served two months of five-year sentences imposed last November.

The men, Mr Nicholas Froggett and Mark Brennan, both aged 22, had protested their innocence of robbery charges. The Humberside team, led by Det Sgt Ronald Sagar, started investigations into the activities of the South Yorkshire Police drugs squad at Sheffield last May. Almost immediately two South Yorkshire officers were suspended. It is understood that during that investigation, irregularities came to light involving the fabrication of evidence and that resulted in

the immediate release of the two men.

South Yorkshire Police said last night that five officers had been suspended; two were suspended last year, one was under suspension on an internal matter and two officers were suspended about a week ago. A police spokesman was not prepared to give reasons for the two latest suspensions, and said that it would be wrong to suggest that all five men had been suspended as a result of the Humberside inquiry.

The crime for which Mr Brennan and Mr Froggett were convicted involved a woman who was attacked and robbed by assailants wearing stocking masks. The two were arrested at Goleborough, Cleveland, while attending a wedding in July last year and were held in custody from that time until their recent release.

HOLIDAY PILLS CONCERN

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Travellers who carry antibiotics abroad and take them incorrectly without medical advice could be encouraging the spread of drug-resistant germs, a British Medical Association pamphlet published today says.

The pamphlet, on keeping healthy on holiday, gives several reasons for avoiding the use of antibiotics without medical supervision. It says taking antibiotics for diarrhoea is ineffective and self-medication for suspected venereal disease can give a false sense of security.

The pamphlet, written by Professor George Dick, former professor of pathology at London University, also warns women that the contraceptive pill takes time to be absorbed. Vomiting or diarrhoea can wipe out its effect and another pill should be taken.

Leyland engine testing leads the world.

The engine proving centre at Leyland is the most advanced in the world.

Every single diesel engine built at Leyland is run-in on the bench while connected to a special computer which monitors and analyses every important aspect of its performance.

Only when it has

proved its reliability will the engine move onto the assembly line.

This gives Leyland truck operators the confidence of knowing that their engine has been through the most rigorous testing procedure of any vehicle manufacturer.

Fighting back

Pope to pray with Anglicans

From John Chartres, Liverpool

Plans for the Pope's visit to Liverpool include a visit to the Anglican Cathedral, during which it is hoped he will lead a recital of the Lord's Prayer before a congregation of some 3,000 Anglicans and members of other non-Roman Catholic Christian denominations.

The Very Rev Edward Patey, Dean of Liverpool, plans that the cathedral choir should sing a Polish carol in a gesture of farewell before the Pope leaves to celebrate Mass at the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral nearby.

After an official announcement of this positive part of the Pope's visit in Liverpool

yesterday, the Anglican Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard said: "I have prayed that the Pope's visit to Liverpool should be a celebration of the faith by the whole Christian church here. This joint act of celebration is not a piece of window dressing. It expressed vividly what many of us are working at daily."

"To those who are afraid that Christian truth is being compromised, I say 'please understand that we believe that God is calling us to reconciliation with our fellow Christians'."

The bishop added: "We have not solved all the questions which lie between

our churches. We cannot lightly set aside the differences which have separated us for centuries. But to put up lamely with the divisions history has handed down to us is a sin."

"There are those who appeal to the old bitterness and mistrust but I have no doubt that the vast majority of Anglicans and Free churchmen feel a deep sense of rightness that partnership and brotherhood is replacing them."

It is planned that the Pope will enter the Anglican Cathedral by the main door after being greeted by Anglicans and non-conformist leaders

Hospital bills to go to five million visitors

HEALTH SERVICE

Overseas visitors to Britain will from October have to pay for hospital treatment in national health service hospitals, Mr. Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in a statement. It was estimated, he said, that the charges would raise about £6m a year. The proposals would bring Britain into line with virtually every other western country.

Mr. Fowler said: My predecessor told the House last March of the Government's intention to make regulations to provide for charges for hospital treatment for those not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. The national health service, under pressure, with long waiting-lists for some specialties in some parts of the country. It is only fair that people coming from overseas who are not contributed through taxes should be asked to pay for treatment which our own citizens would be required to pay when they are overseas.

We have consulted widely on the proposals and I can now report that the House, subject to some important modifications, we intend to implement these proposals with effect from October 1.

When our original proposals were announced two major fears were expressed. First, there was concern that the new system might be complex to administer. Second, there was concern that, contrary to our intentions, the charges would be levied on some of our most vulnerable patients.

The Government therefore decided to set up a working party representing the House that would be interested to advise us on how these difficulties might be overcome.

The working party found that the proposed rules were being administered consistently and fairly. In particular, they thought there was a distinct risk that checks on eligibility might be applied in a way which discriminates against members of ethnic minorities living here. I am satisfied that a new system can be introduced which will provide extra finance for the national health service, and which hospitals can administer in a way

which will minimise the risk of racial discrimination. We therefore accept the working party's recommendation that there should be a standard procedure for checking the eligibility of all new hospital patients and guidance will be issued to hospitals on the main principles identified by the working party.

We propose however some further changes in the scope of the scheme. In response to representations that the proposals would be broadly the same as that on which we consulted last year.

We estimate that the charges will raise some £6m in a full year. I should emphasise that the money will be available to the health authorities or boards to finance their expenditure on health care.

Reciprocal agreements with other countries will of course be fully exempt from the beginning of their stay as will some visiting dependents of people settled in this country. In other respects, the scheme will be broadly the same as that on which we consulted last year.

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are ordinarily resident here will be excluded. There is no clear legal definition of those who are "ordinarily resident" and this is already causing difficulty for other Whitehall departments.

Is the £6m he thinks he is going to get from these charges a net or gross saving? Even the administrative changes he is proposing will add a considerable amount of work to the job of admission clerks with difficulties that will arise from persistent questioning.

Is it the intention that DHSS employees will have the right to go directly to the Home Office and check the status of overseas visitors? That would be a dangerous development and one to be opposed at all costs.

What is the extent of the abuses on which he has based this report? He has based it on the working party's own report that they were not asked to quantify the extent of the abuses and could not do so.

Since there are 12m visitors to this country a year and more than half are already excluded because they are already in EEC and other schemes, how does he expect to gain this amount of money from the imposition of charges?

He should come clean and try to make obvious to the House what he really intends to do to provide a system of charging that can be developed in the future so NHS patients in this country will also have to pay for their treatment. (Labour cheers and Conservative protest.)

Since it is obvious, even now, there is no means of recovering private patient costs, how does he expect to get money out of this despicable and divisive scheme?

Mr. Fowler: Mrs. Dwyerwood has raised a great number of questions. A number of them are silly statements. We are talking here of more revenue for the NHS, not the one we thought even the Opposition was in favour of that proposition.

On discrimination, the working party set up found that the proposed rules were being administered consistently and fairly. In particular, they thought there was a distinct risk that checks on eligibility might be applied in a way which discriminates against members of ethnic minorities living here. I am satisfied that a new system can be introduced which will provide extra finance for the national health service, and which hospitals can administer in a way

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Fowler: Extra finance

The present system is not being enforced because that is what the working party says. It opens the door to abuses. We know there are complaints year after year from inside the NHS. I am not just concerned with abuse; I am concerned with raising money for the NHS from short-term visitors to this country.

The question is basically: "who pays the taxpayer or the insurance company of the overseas visitor? I see no reason why it should be the British taxpayer. (Conservative cheers.)"

Mr. Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab): This shameful decision is another way in which the prestige of this country is being eroded by this Government.

Mr. Fowler: We have approached five million visitors on short term from non-EEC countries and countries without reciprocal arrangements. If the Opposition's concept of the NHS is a free national service for anyone who comes to this country, then it is sadly out-of-date.

Mr. Jim Knight (Birmingham, Edgmont, C): The British taxpayer has been long for a Secretary of State with the courage to take the step he has just announced.

Many visitors to these shores, particularly from America and Canada who are some of them, extremely wealthy, have for years thought it incredible that we have been so laudic to offer them free health service when they were capable of paying for it

economic prices for our engineering industries. Mr. Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, Con): Since the effects of the exchange improvement in productivity at BL of any proposal by Nissan to establish in this country, been studied by it

Will he take account of such evidence when he comes to a decision on the Nissan project? Mr. Jenkins: In considering these matters, the Government is aware of the need to have regard to the overall impact which a major new project of his kind will have on the economy generally and the vehicle sector in particular.

We have not to be satisfied that such a project coming to this country will be in the overall interests of this country.

Mr. Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on Industry: British Steel are one of the largest purchasers of BL's new business. That is why, in consequence, should not BL be purchasing from BL?

Mr. Jenkins: He knows because he has had responsibility for these matters, that the question of purchase is a commercial decision for the management on the companies concerned.

I take great encouragement from the Opinion Research Centre Poll in Bathgate and the fact that the majority of the employees at BL did not wish to go on living on Government subsidies but to sell off parts of BL to ensure that they become competitive and profitable in their own right.

That must be as right for steel as it is for cars.

Mr. Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry: I am sure that the management structure of British Leyland to make the company more accountable to its shareholders for policy decisions, especially when these related to closures.

Mr. Lamont said: It is for the BL board to determine the company's long-term structure and for the board and management to consult the workforce as and when necessary.

Mr. Dwyer: He has learnt nothing from the last few weeks agony?

Mr. Fowler: We are talking about five million visitors coming to this country. My predecessor set out a figure of £5m. That has been updated by inflation. The cost of making such a move will cost money. It is unlikely to be less than £7m net — the cost we receive back from hospital services is in the nature of £3,000,000 a year.

Mr. Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C): Will he make sure that the five million are informed of the need to buy insurance before they come to this country so that we can avoid any difficulties of people trying to beat the system through claiming ignorance.

Mr. Fowler: That is an important point. That is why the scheme will not be coming into effect until October 1.

Mr. Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Industry, said at question time. He told MPs that further discussion of the Nissan project and Nissan took place in London last week.

Some progress was made (he said) but the range of issues still to be agreed. The final decision of the board of Nissan will also depend upon the identification of a suitable site for a new plant and a successful outcome to discussions which it is intended should take place with the relevant trade unions.

Mr. Giles Radice (Chester le Street, Lab): There is a strong case for the Nissan project in this area like the north-east which has a high level of unemployment.

Mr. Jenkins: The question of the site must be primarily one for the Nissan company to decide. All the discussions have taken place upon the assumption that the factory will be sited either in a development area or a special development area.

Mr. Raymond Whitney (Worcester, C): Is not an important element in the Nissan investment decision their membership of the EEC?

Mr. Jenkins: It has been made clear to me by the representatives of the Nissan company that one of the main attractions they see in establishing a factory in the United Kingdom is because it will offer access to the European Community.

We have not discussed the prospect of the Nissan company taking the country out of the European Community but no doubt this is a matter the Nissan company will wish to have considered.

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Criminal legal aid costs £100m

HOUSE OF LORDS

Although it did not make fundamental changes in criminal legal aid, Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, the Law Lord, said, in moving the second reading of the Legal Aid Bill, that it laid the foundations for more widespread changes than was perhaps realised. Fundamental changes would not doubt be made in due course, either by him or some future Lord Chancellor.

In four successive terms of the Lord Chancellor's office, he went on, Lord Chancellors had presided over the fastest growing of all social services. The achievement was the more remarkable because all were operating in an economic climate of severe restraint of public expenditure in which legal aid had had to compete with education, health services, social security, the need to restrain taxation, and other calls on the public purse.

In 1970 civil aid by that time already well established, cost the country a net figure of about £5.3m. By 1980-81, the last complete year for which he had statistics, it cost £33m net. In the coming year it was estimated that it would cost just over £50m.

The green form scheme, legal aid for the poor, was a duty of the Government. It was a duty of the Government to ensure that the poor had access to the law.

Criminal legal aid was the most expensive. By 1980-81 it cost £85m and it was estimated that in 1981-82 it would cost £100m. The Government was committed to the duty of ensuring that the poor had access to the law.

Lord Hailsham said he hoped it would be possible to move an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill removing the need for solicitors to attend on uncontested committals.

Many things about litigation were unsatisfactory, but they were unlikely to be made satisfactory in the immediate future.

The suggestions that legal aid should be available to parents in child care proceedings has given me considerable concern (he said).

The Bill was read a second time.

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The Bill was confined to criminal legal aid for which he undertook responsibility only in July, 1980, in the wake of the Benson report. This Bill was only the beginning of a process of reconstruction which was likely to take several years to complete. There were five main problems connected with criminal legal aid. Together they amounted to an inhuman degree of public control.

First, was an almost total absence of any effective merit test. It meant that many frivolous pleas could be put up with impunity at public expense.

Second, was the absence at the time of grant of sufficient information to know whether the grant should be given or not.

Third, was the large number of time-wasting applications for change of public expenditure in which legal aid had had to compete with education, health services, social security, the need to restrain taxation, and other calls on the public purse.

Fourth, was the absence of reliable information about the probable length of cases to allow effective listing by the courts which inevitably led to wasted time as people waited for their cases to come on.

Fifth, was the actual structure of remuneration which was more related to the length and conduct of the trial and hearing than to preparation for the trial and hearing. It could be improved it would manage to save expense to a considerable extent.

The Bill dealt with four main suggestions. The first was duty solicitors, the second the scope of legal aid orders, the third the involvement of the Law Society's legal aid committees in some of the matters concerning criminal legal aid, and the fourth was contributions from defendants.

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Faulds wants big arts ministry

COMMONS

The Arts Council funded to be the scapegoat for the Government's inadequate funding of the arts, Mr. Andrew Faulds, Opposition spokesman on the arts, said today when opening a debate on the problems of the arts in the present economic climate.

He moved an opposition motion demanding that the Government should increase the funding available for arts and heritage purposes.

It was common ground, he said, that the arts and heritage were of supreme importance, not only because of their civilising qualities but because of the vast income they generated by the sale of their works.

The basic problem was that the Treasury and its almost autonomous limb, the Inland Revenue, had a vested interest in the preservation of the status quo, which was a major obstacle to the way of those members of the public who would otherwise be eager to play their part in the retention of our heritage.

The Treasury and the Inland Revenue were not concerned about the heritage and its preservation. They were concerned about the revenue they generated by the sale of their works.

Mr. Faulds said he hoped to have an answer within a month, or perhaps even quicker but would have to consider what would take place as a result of the debate.

Any idea of an enlarged ministry would be a matter for the Prime Minister of the day. He already had independent responsibility for the arts and responsibility for the arts budget. He could consult the Prime Minister directly.

The Government's firm policy was to preserve the heritage, public and private hands and for the benefit and enjoyment of all.

Private owners should be helped to retain ownership of outstanding works of art provided they agreed to care for them on the behalf of the public and afforded reasonable assistance. There should be incentives to sell to public collections or, where appropriate, to offer them in lieu of tax.

The Government had set up the National Heritage Memorial Fund and on a greatly expanded and more educational approach to encourage people with an interest in the arts.

The £3,500m tourist industry relied heavily on the arts for attracting overseas visitors. Investment in the arts was just investing in the quality of life but investing in Britain's prosperity. The entire arts scene could be transformed at the fraction of the cost of a Trident missile.

There should be an enlarged ministry. This would be responsible for the performing arts, libraries and museums, but would take over the whole range of the heritage, including houses and archaeological sites from the Department of the Environment.

Films should be rescued from the Department of Trade where they were languishing. Perhaps tourism should be included in the new ministry, too.

The new ministry should have its own departmental funding and a seat in the Cabinet.

which by almost universal consent had done a good job. Listening to Mr. Faulds, one would not see a picture of not had economic problems throughout history. The Government was doing its utmost to save within the resources available.

The public lending right scheme would be published in a few weeks.

He had decided to allocate the papers of the first Duke of Wellington, accepted in lieu of estate duty, to Southampton University, subject to the creation of suitable accommodation at the university library.

Over the past years, under Governments of both parties, they had seen an increase in aid to the arts. Sponsorship by companies had been an excellent supplement to, not a substitute for, the amount spent by the Government.

His policy was that Government expenditure on the arts should be sustained, and that they should keep up the excellence and activity in the regions.

The motion was a preposterous sham. They all wanted to debate the arts but not to debate the motion which he asked the House to reject contemptuously.

Mr. Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said that over the past few years, the arts had increasingly become a marketable commodity, used for speculation, for private gain and for tax evasion by a minority of people who wrongly, and dishonourably in his view, wanted to use them in that way.

The select committee, of which he was chairman, did not feel that it should stand in the way of having a simple system by which the heritage was used for the benefit of the people.

Evidence received by the committee showed that preserving items because officials in the capital taxes office insisted on preserving every penny to which the Treasury might be entitled.

Mr. Patrick (South-West Staffordshire, C) said the arts was in a crisis of almost unprecedented proportions whether they considered the state of the commercial theatre in London or the threats to the great university museums.

The arts, which took such a small proportion of the national budget, were not honorary parasites.

The best way of retaining the national heritage was to encourage owners to retain and share their works of art.

The motion was negative.

Mr. Faul



**You're thinking
of selling?**

**And you haven't
spoken to Sotheby's?**

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King changed his mind, coup trial general says

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 22

A Spanish general, who formerly commanded the crack Brunete armoured division, and is now being court-martialled in connection with last year's attempted coup, asserted today that the attitude of King Juan Carlos had undergone a change after he allegedly sought assistance from the Army in an operation "to save democracy".

General Luis Torres Rojas was the second Army general at the trial here seeking to involve the King in the coup plot when defending himself from the charge of military rebellion for the events of February 23. The military prosecutor has demanded for him a sentence of 20 years imprisonment, and dismissal from the Army.

Units from the armoured division, stationed around Madrid, moved on the night of the coup attempt, taking over the state television headquarters and silencing programmes, and joining Colonel Antonio Tejero, who had occupied Parliament with almost 300 Civil Guards.

When asked by the investigating magistrate whether it would not have been more reasonable to have doubted first the version of the King's attitude given him by Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch at a meeting before the coup attempt, General Torres replied in written evidence: "I would never put the words of General Milans in doubt".

The General claimed it was only when orders were received from the Madrid captain general at Brunete headquarters to withdraw the troops that he perceived the King's approach had changed.

General Torres claimed the General Milans had told him in Madrid on January 18 that King Juan Carlos judged Spain's situation was unstable and would be pleased if the Army "put the situation at his disposal", not by a coup or an uprising, but so

THE MEN IN THE DOCK
Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch. Former captain general of Valencia and commander of the Brunete armoured division. Member of a military family going back five generations. Thirty years' imprisonment demanded by prosecution.
General Alfonso Armada, Marquis of Santa Cruz de Rivadulla. Former deputy chief of the Army and former tutor and secretary of King Juan Carlos. Thirty years demanded.
Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero. Led Civil Guards who entered Parliament while in session detaining 350 MPs for 19 hours. Thirty years demanded.

General Luis Torres Rojas. Former commander Brunete division and military governor of La Coruña at the time of the coup attempt. Twenty years demanded.
Colonel José Ignacio San Martín. Former chief of general staff of Brunete division and former intelligence chief under Admiral Carrero Blanco. Fifteen years demanded.
Major José Cortina. Former chief of operations section, intelligence service of the Ministry of Defence. Twelve years demanded.
Señor Juan García Carres. Only civilian on trial. Former Francoist trade union leader and personal friend of Colonel Tejero. Ten years demanded.

that the King might save democracy.

"The conversation centred on taking Parliament in an act always subordinate to the King and without any bloodshed", General Torres told the investigating magistrates.

On the third day of the trial, evidence centred on the key role the plotters allegedly assigned to the Brunete division to cover the capital and to back up General Milans putting his tanks into the streets in Valencia.

According to the prosecution, this role for the division was agreed between General Milans, who once also commanded Brunete, and General Torres at the January meeting, and the operational details were finalized the day before the coup attempt.

General Torres, the prosecution claims, came to Madrid from his command in Galicia to take charge, for

the coup, of his old division from which he had been removed by the Suarez Government in 1980, pushing aside the commander.

General Torres denied in evidence ever giving orders for Brunete units to move on the capital, claiming they had been issued before he arrived at headquarters that afternoon by the general staff.

Colonel José San Martín, chief of the Brunete general staff, maintained he had "not sufficient information" when asked by the investigating magistrate why he had never told the commander the operational role accorded Brunete in the hours they spent together immediately before the coup attempt.

A similar reply was given by Major Ricardo Pardo, the division's chief of intelligence, who reported details of his meeting with General Milans in Valencia the day before the coup to the chief of general staff.



The jungle war on wheels

The small pleasures count in war; like taking the strain off the feet and putting it on a pair of wheels. This Thai soldier, at Ban Hin Taek in the north of the country, is a member of a motor cycle ranger team, selected from the

Thai voluntary defence force. Two men on each camouflaged motor cycle carry a rocket launcher (the missiles are under the man's right arm) and automatic weapons into the war against the rebels.

Singapore expels Russians for spying

From David Watts, Singapore, Feb 22

The Singapore Government today expelled two Russians for spying. The two men, a diplomat and a marine super-intendant, were given 24 hours to leave the country, only two weeks after two Russians were expelled from Indonesia and the office of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot, was closed.

The diplomat expelled from Singapore is Mr Anatoly Larkin, a grey-haired, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy who acted as press attaché and was as well known for his immaculate, American-accented English.

The second man was Mr Alexander Bondarev, a Soviet marine superintendent attached to the Keppel shipyard in Singapore where a large number of Soviet and East Block vessels call for regular maintenance.

When the two men left Changi airport on a late-night Aeroflot flight to Moscow, a public at home constantly harassed photographers trying to take pictures of the departing men.

A statement from the Singapore Ministry of Home Affairs said that Mr Larkin had been posing as Mr Anthony A. Toni, a Swedish national working as a journalist for a European newspaper. The ministry said that he had been trying to subvert Singapore armed forces technical officer with offers of money for his cooperation in espionage.

The officer reported the contact to his superiors. Mr Bondarev, the ministry said, had been using a Singapore businessman as a Singapore businessman since October, 1979 as part of his intelligence network. Mr Bondarev, whose job was to oversee the repair of Soviet merchantmen in Singapore, allegedly promised the businessman deals in return for his cooperation. The Singapore Government has so far not named the businessman.

Though the Singapore Government has drawn no connection between today's expulsions and events in Indonesia earlier this month, unconfirmed reports have suggested that intelligence operations in Jakarta by the Soviet Union were to some extent controlled from Singapore. Unofficial sources have identified Mr Larkin as a KGB agent.

Singapore is the third country in South-East Asia to expel Soviet diplomatic personnel for espionage activities in less than a year.

The three-day meeting was opened by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who had written to the selected under-developed countries to consider the progress made after the North-South summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico. There had been visible deterioration in the global economy since then.

Developing countries, trying desperately to increase their export earnings, were the principal victims, she said; they suffered the most from the decisions of the few who dominated the world.

Mrs Gandhi made the same point later at the ceremony honouring President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania with the Third World Foundation award. She said that "to save a hundred jobs in an advanced country, a decision may be taken which sentences a thousand families to hunger in a far-off land".

Immediate, temporary profit to a handful in one part of the globe meant misery to millions elsewhere.

President Nyerere echoed those thoughts, but gave a warning that "disaster can befall the Third World if it continues to try to catch up with the North". Instead, through self-reliance and organized cooperation on a "South

South" basis they could, "even in the existing adverse economic circumstances", promote their "declared national objectives".

Proposing the establishment of a Third World technical secretariat, he said: "We have to make a deliberate commitment to a development directed at meeting the needs of the people, and based on our own, Third World, resources and capacity".

Among others to address the meeting was China, which made a vehement attack on the developed countries, particularly the United States.

Wallenberg case revived
Geneva. — Mrs Nina Lagergren, sister of Mr Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat arrested by the Soviet Army after he entered Budapest in January, 1945, said that according to indications coming out of the Soviet Union he was seen last year in a mental hospital. She is here because the case is to be raised by the Swedish delegation when the 43-nation United Nations Human Rights Commission starts discussing missing persons this week.

She said the family believed that Mr Wallenberg, who was born in 1912, was possibly moved from place to place within the Soviet Union. A prisoner who had been in a mental hospital near the Sino-Soviet frontier had reported meeting "a Swede" there in 1978.

The most likely explanation for the increase in age discrimination is the 1978 ruling that workers cannot be forced to retire until they are 70.

French are sick of boring 'new television'

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 22

France is sick of its television. If there is one aspect of government policy which is almost unanimously criticized, by the right and left, and by the ordinary viewer, it is the "new television" set up after the victory of the left last summer.

"Liberate news", the Communists clamoured at their congress earlier this month, and one of their leaders, M. Pierre Juquin, insisted that the media were trying to create bad blood between them and the Socialists.

"Deliver us from the ayatollahs of the left," leading spokesmen of the right have lamented on their side.

The Socialists complain that the state radio and television do not explain the reality of socialist change properly, and concentrate on lost causes throughout the world but neglect the good causes and enlightenment of the public at home.

For its part the public, is increasingly fed up. Every opinion poll confirms it. One of the latest shows that 68 per cent of viewers are dissatisfied with the new television. Their verdict is almost unanimous: since May 10, programmes have become boring. What they object to basically is not that they are strongly slanted to the right or to the left, but that they are on the whole dull, culturally pretentious, technically poor, and increasingly addicted to preaching.

They bemoan the fact that the new masters of the three channels and of the state radio have suppressed many of their favourite newscasters, entertainers, and variety programmes, cut down the number of films shown, and substituted debates and symposia or "educational" films, on social or political problems, at the peak viewing time, after dinner, when, in the Prime Minister's own words, "one returns home harassed from a day's work and prefers to look at something else."

A few months ago, sets began being switched off. Letters of complaint to the President and Prime Minister's offices poured in. Jacques Baupré, a former Gaullist minister, and other opposition leaders have taken the initiative of setting up associations for the defence of television viewers, whose membership is snowballing.

On the radio, M. Georges Fillioud, the Minister for Communication, admitted that the discontent was "real and broadly justified".

When the left came to power, it was in no hurry to grasp the nettle of reform of the state-controlled media.

But President Mitterrand has become aware of the need to step up the pace sharply and has held several meetings in the past fortnight with the Prime Minister and ministers concerned of the drafting of a new statute for the state radio and television.

France's overseas broadcasting station is planning a big expansion in the 1980's to make the country's voice heard round the world, in sharp contrast to the current contractions of the BBC's external services. (Jonathan Frellick)

A report drawn up by M. Hervé Bourges, who became director of the Radio-France Internationale network at the end of last year, lays particular emphasis on broadcasting to the developing nations. He plans to double the number of transmission hours from 125 to 250 and to raise daily programming from 125 hours to 700.

more than five weeks, prompting speculation that he had been ousted from his post as vice-chairman of the Communist Party after his public activities to receiving foreign guests.

It has been officially stated that Mr Deng, until recently considered the most authoritative of all the leaders, is now in the second rank of the leadership, in a consultative role.

His policy of "readjusting" the national economy to boost production of consumer goods and food at the expense of steel and other heavy industries, has been controversial.

The Chinese Government has decided to free all low-ranking Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) civil or military officials still being held in China, Chinese television announced today. (AFP reports)

In 1975 Peking declared several amnesties covering former Kuomintang leaders, military officials and agents who had been held in the Communist prison in 1949.

Today's television report said that those to be freed now were "all former Kuomintang party, government, army, and secret service officials below the rank of county head or colonel."

The government decision is to be submitted for approval to the National People's Congress next meeting in Peking, the report said. It did not say how many people would be affected by the amnesty.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Saharans attend OAU talks

Addis Ababa.—The Western Saharan state declared by the Polisario Front was officially admitted to an Organization of African Unity meeting for the first time. The delegation, led by Mr Ibrahim Hakim, sat between Nigeria and Rwanda at a place specially marked for it at the OAU Council of Ministers meeting here. Their arrival prompted a walk-out by the Moroccan delegation. Twenty-six OAU members, a majority of the 50 nations, have recognized the Saharan state.

Pol Pot still in poor health



Mr Pol Pot, the leader of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime who has recovered from the high blood pressure for which he was treated in hospital in Bangkok. But his health is still poor, according to diplomatic sources.

The name of the hospital which treated Mr Pol Pot, generally believed to bear most responsibility for his misadventure in Cambodia where his regime was in power, is unknown.

Somali troops 'shot 10 dead'

Djibouti.—Travellers arriving from northern Somalia said that at least 10 people were killed and 40 wounded when Somali troops fired into a crowd of demonstrators in the city of Hargeisa. They said the demonstration took place outside a court where 37 teachers and students were charged with producing or distributing seditious pamphlets. Troops armed with automatic weapons opened fire on the demonstrators when they attempted to break into the building.

Officer accused of terror links

Rome. — Police have arrested a senior carabinieri officer in connection with inquiries into extreme right-wing guerrilla activities, judicial sources said.

Major Sergio Vecchiom, a liaison officer with the Rome crime squad and former commander of the carabinieri company at Trivoli, outside Rome, was arrested last week and charged with aiding and abetting an armed gang.

Jesuits in suspense

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Feb 22

The Pope summons his shock troops

There is an atmosphere of suspense as about 100 leading Jesuits gather here from all over the world to be told why the Pope decided to take personal control of the Roman Catholic Church's most powerful religious order.

The Pope's intervention was unprecedented. He appointed a personal delegate to lead the order sweeping aside the interim arrangements made by the Jesuit general, Father Pedro Arrupe, a Spaniard, who had suffered a stroke.

After his illness, Father Arrupe appeared as his deputy the Father Vincent O'Keefe, an American. The Pope not only overturned those arrangements, but made clear that his action expressed his lack of confidence in Father Arrupe's government of the order.

There can be no doubt that the Pope and the general were personally out of sympathy, but the issue seemed to have great importance in the way the Catholic Church intends to tackle modern problems especially the issue of social justice in Latin America.

This Pope is not the first to feel concern about what the Jesuits are doing but he is the first to have disciplined the order. He is said today to

feel some relief that the protest from Jesuits are fewer than he expected.

The first step towards the present unhappy situation was Father Arrupe's decision to make use of a rule recently introduced into the order's statute and to resign.

Hitherto, every general in the order's history was elected for life. Father Arrupe's intention was to go on until his seventy-fifth birthday which falls next November. In order to resign he had to summon a general congregation of the order which normally takes about a year to prepare.

In June, 1980, he informed the Pope of his decision as a matter of courtesy. The Pope responded by instructing him to withdraw his resignation and to halt arrangements for calling the congregation.

The two men met twice to discuss the position before the Pope was shot and seriously wounded in May. In August Father Arrupe suffered his stroke. One of the Pope's first acts after his own recovery was to deal with the Jesuit question by nominating in October an 80-year-old Jesuit, Father Paolo Dezza, his personal delegate with another Italian, Father Giuseppe Pittau, to help him.

The delegates powers were

wide. In the Pope's own words he was to "represent me more closely in the society, look after the preparation of the general congregation, to be called in due time, and also in my name and by my appointment superintend the government of the society until election of a new superior general".

At this point a Jesuit proud of the order's international standing remarked: "Only a Polish Pope could replace a Spaniard and an American by two Italians". Father Arrupe was not only ill, but clearly superseded. In the words of an American Jesuit this humiliation happened to "perhaps the best loved general in the order's history."

He was an indefatigable traveller though his journeys were quietly organized and given little or no publicity. He led the order through the postconciliar crisis which struck all the religious orders, and saw the Jesuits reduced in numbers from 36,000 to 29,500 in the decade from 1965. There are now about 26,000 Jesuits working in more than 100 countries.

Father Arrupe was taken ill in August at Rome airport on his return from a visit to the Far East. His last talk before his illness was to a group of Jesuits in Bangkok. He talked about Latin America: "Should we help spiritually the guerrillas in Latin America? No? Well, I cannot say no. Perhaps, I have said it, but they are men, souls suffering."

The West criticized by Gandhi

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, Feb 22

The first Third World meeting of 44 developing nations opened here today without any fanfare; even the press was kept out.

The three-day meeting was opened by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who had written to the selected under-developed countries to consider the progress made after the North-South summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico. There had been visible deterioration in the global economy since then.

Developing countries, trying desperately to increase their export earnings, were the principal victims, she said; they suffered the most from the decisions of the few who dominated the world.

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Proposing the establishment of a Third World technical secretariat, he said: "We have to make a deliberate commitment to a development directed at meeting the needs of the people, and based on our own, Third World, resources and capacity".

Among others to address the meeting was China, which made a vehement attack on the developed countries, particularly the United States.

Wallenberg case revived
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The most likely explanation for the increase in age discrimination is the 1978 ruling that workers cannot be forced to retire until they are 70.

Age bias grows in US firms

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, Feb 22

Age discrimination has become a significant cause of dismissal, demotion and forced retirement in the United States in the past two years. Formal complaints of age discrimination have increased by 75 per cent since 1971. The most vulnerable people are in their fifties.

A Congressional select committee on aging has identified the trend in a report to be published this week and already there are moves to make it illegal to force anybody to retire at any age.

Mr Claude Pepper (Democrat, Florida), chairman of the committee, said "Age discrimination has oozed into every pore of the workplace. It stalks mature workers and severs them from their livelihoods, often at the peak of their careers."

He has introduced legislation to ban mandatory retirement, irrespective of age. Under existing law nobody aged between 40 and 70 can be compelled to retire because of age. His Bill also seeks to require employers to continue making pension payments and providing life assurance at the same rate to workers who exercise the option to stay on beyond 65.

The committee is considering proposals to require employers to submit information about the age of workers.

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When the Government announced its intention of selling off the more profitable nationalised industries, understandably we were very excited.

Here was the opportunity to become our own boss.

The snag was we had to raise £53.5m.

A hefty sum in anyone's currency.

However, rising to the challenge, we pulled off what is probably the single largest employee buy-out in Europe.

As of this week, therefore, we are a fully independent, private company.

But you'd be wrong to think that as a result there will be huge organisational changes.

We will simply continue to apply those principles that have made us so successful across every aspect of our

business: Contract Hire, Truck Rental, Distribution and Warehousing and General Haulage.

And because it's a formula that works, the regional structure of the company will remain the same.

In fact, the phrase that seems most appropriate is 'business as usual'.

Which isn't a bad one since recently business has been unusually good.

Last year was a record one for us. While this year all the signs are that we'll do even better.

But our success isn't merely the result of our many years on the road. It's come from a dynamic, pioneering attitude towards transport and distribution.

An attitude that's manifested in our Datafreight, Transcard and Consultancy services.

So this should be read not simply as a reassuring word to our public now that we've gone private.

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Company

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Tel. Number

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Israelis to seek reassurance on Cairo links

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Feb 22

The Israeli Government will be pressing President Hosni Mubarak to agree on a date for his first official visit to Israel during a three-day trip to Egypt by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, which began tonight.

There has been widespread diplomatic speculation that the Egyptian leader might be deliberately postponing his promised visit because of fears that Israel is on the brink of launching a new invasion of southern Lebanon, which could seriously embarrass him in the rest of the Arab world.

A senior Israeli official said today that there had been "slippage" in the timing of the visit, which has been provisionally planned for February. But he flatly denied local newspaper stories that the difficulties had arisen because of President Mubarak's reluctance to include Jerusalem in his official itinerary.

Mr Saad Mortada, the Egyptian Ambassador to Israel, sought to dispel Israeli concern during an interview with Israeli radio today. He expressed confidence that Mr Mubarak would go ahead with his trip, adding the rider that the one circumstance which might affect it would be conflicts involving "the security of the region".

Mr Shamir's long-planned visit to Cairo has taken on new significance as a result of the grim warning about the prospect for Israeli-Egyptian relations after Israel leaves Sinai in April contained in the recently leaked account of remarks by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State.

According to the Washington Post, Mr Haig told a private staff meeting on January 8 that after April "Egypt will be back to the Arab world with (the) United States isolated as Israel's sole defender".

Israeli sources have confirmed that one of Mr Shamir's main aims in talks with President Mubarak and Mr Kamel Hassan Ali, his Egyptian counterpart, will be to clarify the position after April 26. Particular reference will be made to the implications of Egypt's declared

aim of gradually returning to the Arab fold.

Mr Shamir also plans to express Israeli concern about what is alleged to be the slow pace of normalization of relations. He will make a number of suggestions for improvements, including the field of cultural exchanges, and close ties between Israeli and semi-public Egyptian institutions such as universities and trade unions.

The other main subject due to be discussed will be the continuing deadlock in the talks on Palestinian autonomy. But Western observers see no prospect of significant movement, at least until Mr Mubarak and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, meet.

During Mr Shamir's talks, final dates for the opening of an Israeli consulate in Alexandria and an Egyptian consulate in the Israeli port of Eilat are likely to come up.

□ Cairo: Egypt today declared that it would welcome restoration of relations with Arab countries, but said this never be at the expense of peace with Israel (Our Correspondent writes).

Although a reiteration of Egypt's position, the declaration, by Mr Ali, the Foreign Minister, coincides with fears in Israel that Egypt may be less friendly after the withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr Ali's statement, made during a speech to Parliament's foreign relations committee, also coincides with efforts, reportedly being made by Oman, to reconcile Egypt with other Arab countries.

"We welcome the restoration of relations with Arab countries, but it must be on logical basis," Mr Ali said.

"They (the Arabs) cannot impose preconditions, nor can we accept any modification in our policies towards peace. Our choice of peace with Israel is a permanent one. It is the will of the people of Egypt, and we will continue the process."

Eighteen Arab countries severed relations with Egypt after it signed the peace accord with Israel in March 1979. Only Oman, Sudan and Somalia have supported the Egyptian move.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

£35m drugs haul in New York

New York. — Heroin with a street value of about £35m has been seized at a waterfront warehouse in New York, one of the biggest hauls since the "French connection" seizure in 1973 (Christopher Thomas writes).

Mr Bruce C. Benson, head of the New York City's Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, said that suspicions were aroused by the discovery of 115lb of heroin concealed in eight of 13 Espresso coffee machines shipped from Naples.

The drug was replaced by quinine and watched. That led to a raid on the warehouse and the arrest on Saturday of an Italian resident in the United States. Further arrests are expected.

Spy charge to be dismissed

Washington. — The United States Court of Military Appeals has ordered the Air Force to dismiss espionage charges against Second Lieutenant Christopher Cooke, the Titan missile officer accused of conveying secret information to the Soviet Union.

In a two-to-one ruling, the court said the Air Force had denied Lieutenant Cooke's due process by promising him immunity in return for a full confession, then attempting to prosecute him.

Mr Koch seeks governorship

New York. — Mr Edward Koch, the mayor of New York, is to be a candidate for governor of New York State. His announcement ended almost a month of speculation about his political plans.

Governor Hugh Carey's decision not to seek reelection, coupled with the Reagan budget, had led him to reconsider his statement that he never intended to contest any office other than mayor, Mr Koch said.

Geneva visit by Dr Runcie

Geneva. — The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, began a week of talks with heads of international organizations here with a visit to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

He will also meet officials of the International Red Cross and the International Labour Organization before spending the rest of the week with officials of the World Council of Churches.

Battle to retain the Sinai

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem, Feb 22

Militant Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have published details of a scheme to transfer about 3,000 of their number to Sinai to prevent the handover to Egypt due on April 26.

According to the Hebrew magazine, *The Point*, which circulates privately among the settlers, 612 families are to move to Sinai from 37 different West Bank and Gaza settlements. They will be joined by 260 students from religious colleges attached to four of the largest settlements.

Questioned about the scheme today, Dr Yehuda Ben-Meir, Israel's deputy Foreign Minister, pledged that the Government would uphold its treaty obligations to remove all settlers from the area before the handover, despite its reluctance to prevent the newcomers moving in.

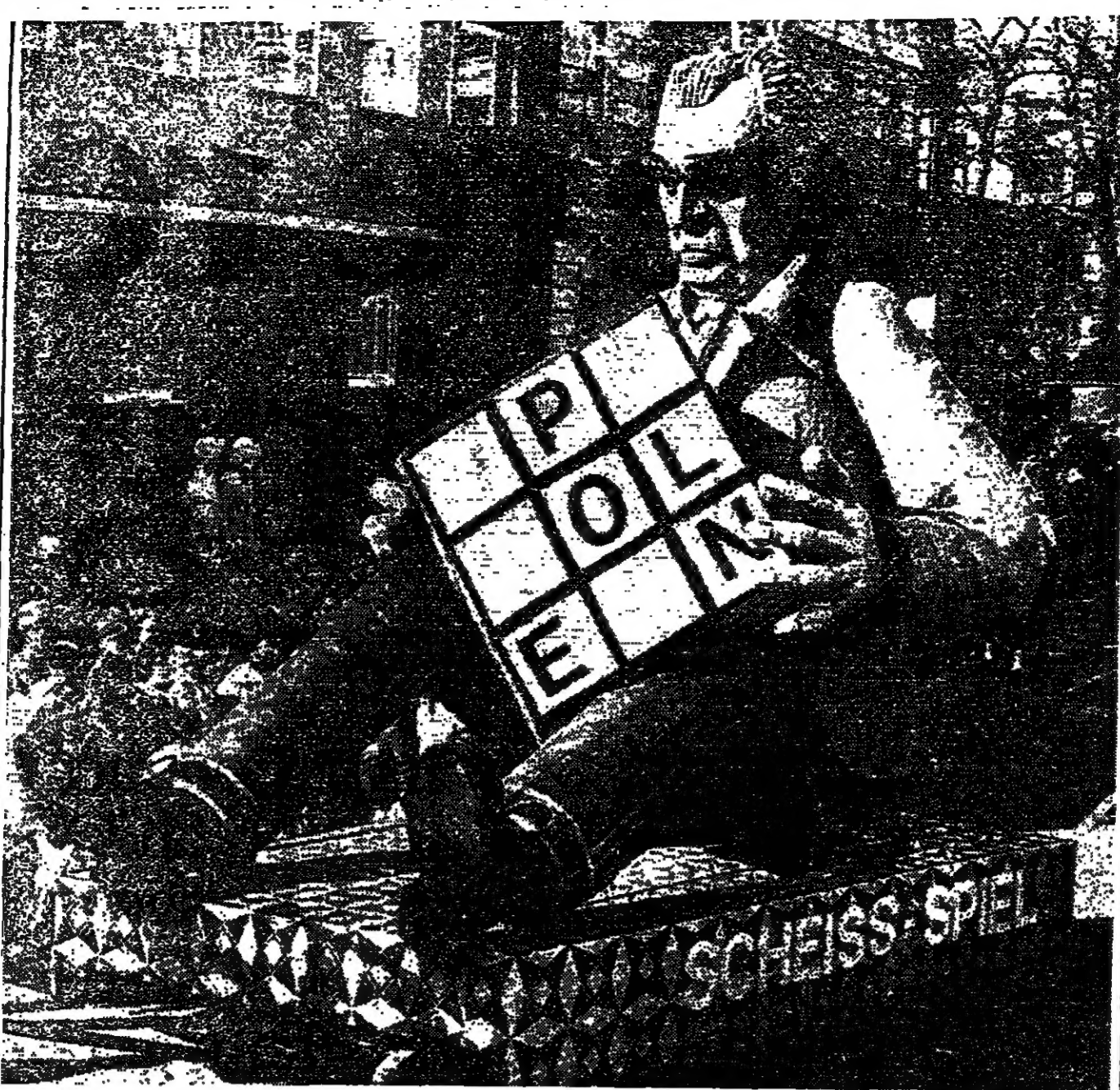
Addressing a seminar on the political implications of the withdrawal, Dr Ben-Meir added: "Today, Yamit (the main Sinai settlement) is still under Israeli control and anyone can come and live there. The Government's position is that it would be wiser for all concerned given the emotions aroused by the issue — not to involve itself in a long drawn out confrontation for a period of months."

The minister, a member of the National Religious Party, also defended the Government's decision to allow the illegal squatters now moving into the Sinai access to essential services.

Mr Israel Harel, Secretary-General of the Jewish General Council in the West Bank and Gaza, told *The Times*: "The published figures indicate the number of families allocated from each settlement to move to the Sinai. We have had to disallow some of the volunteers because we cannot afford to leave any of the settlements empty."

In addition to the move of settlers, the militants are planning to organize 15 new educational institutions in occupied northern Sinai and private transport to enable the newcomers to commute back to jobs inside Israel proper.

In political circles, the scheme is seen as posing a serious new challenge to the coalition Cabinet, which has so far done nothing to evict the 1,500 Jewish militants who have already moved into the disputed area. An opinion poll published by the *Jerusalem Post* showed only 17.6 per cent in favour of allowing settlers to move into Sinai as against 78.2 per cent who would oppose.



Parade puzzle: Some 600,000 spectators at the Mainz rose carnival were treated to this float of President Brezhnev holding a Rubik cube marked "Poland"

Poland: An actress's dilemma

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 22

The day Kafka came to breakfast

It had been a pretty average morning for Krystina Janda, Poland's leading actress, heroine of Andrzej Wajda films (*Man of Marble*, *Man of Iron*, *The Conductor*) Oscar nominee and co-star with Sir John Gielgud. First, her daughter came home from school to collect some slippers for a friend ("but Mama, you know she can't buy any"), the cat had just drunk her tea made with milk imported from the West, and the secret police rang.

At least, that was what we assumed. We had been in the middle of a whispered conversation about how to smuggle *The Times* into a closed showing of the probably about-to-be-banned, never-released film, *The Interrogation*, when the phone trilled.

"No, I don't know you," Miss Janda tells the receiver, Western reporter in the flat. Yes, so what? What do you want? After a while, the phone goes dead, and Kafka and Orwell join us at the breakfast table. "And people wonder why we're paranoid," she says, half-puffing, half-chewing her cigarette. Then, loudly, for the benefit of the presumed microphones: "You'd better write this: I want to stay in Poland, make good films for Poland. I don't want to run away." A muddy laugh. Plays well to hidden audiences, I put down in my notebook.

To be fair, if I were a secret policeman, I would think I would be keen on *The Interrogation*. It is set in Stalinist post-war Poland, and features a woman who ends up, more or less by accident, as a victim of the secret police.

She is arrested, held in Rakowiec prison (which even now houses political prisoners) and subjected to torture. "She doesn't try to judge anything, keeps to a moral code, does not judge her torturers," according to Miss Janda, who plays the heroine.

Dr. Abdorrahman Qassemliou, leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, is in Paris at the same time as his Marxist rival, Dr Ja'far Shafiee, of the Komalah party.

Dr Qassemliou, who commands an estimated 11,000 full-time guerrillas, said that he would be holding discussions with former President Bani-Sadr, and Mr Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahdeen guerrillas, on the future of the National Resistance Council which he (Dr Qassemliou), joined recently.

Asked whether Mr Bani-Sadr still enjoyed support within the officer corps of the Army, Dr Qassemliou said a great number of officers disliked, in their hearts, the retrogressive system imposed upon Iran by Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, but in the absence of political freedom in the country, he could not say to what extent such officers might now support the former president.

KURDS IN SECRET PARIS TRIP

By Hazihr Teimourian

Leaders of Iran's two Kurdish political parties, whose guerrillas are fighting the Tehran Government are making clandestine visits to Paris for talks with exiled Iranian leaders there.

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The film is perhaps a little too, how should we phrase it, contemporary? No, Miss Janda says. "It is not just a political story, but the simple story of a girl who tries to preserve her integrity under the most difficult circumstances."

It is improbable, to put it mildly, that the authorities will allow this film to be released. Some officials in the Ministry of Culture have seen the rushes and like it. Miss Janda says, but the Interior Ministry has yet to approve the film.

The Interior Ministry is not regarded as a bastion of liberal values. It might even dislike having its former colleagues, Interior Ministry officials of the 1950s, portrayed as torturers.

This seems to raise important questions. How is it possible to combine functioning as an artist in Poland and preserve one's integrity?

Miss Janda regards *The Interrogation* as her best film, her best creative performance. Yet it may never see the light of the day, apart from the closed showing to the production team, and the various showings for the people from the Interior Ministry.

How will she be able to function in future, what degree of compromise with the system is permissible? "I can tell you that neither Andrzej (Wajda) nor myself will put our names to films that we are ashamed of, that we do not have pride in."

But Miss Janda admits that integrity is a luxury. She knows of many actors who have wives and children, who earn only a fraction of her salary, who to live will have to cooperate in films that conform to the New Morality. "For six months or so, I do not have to make a decision about working in Poland. I have contracts and above all I have money which allows me to choose. I can wait for an answer to the moral questions."

Life, though, is not quite as simple as all that, even for an actress with the relative immunity conferred by an international reputation (neither she nor Wajda was interned, contrary to initial reports in the West).

She is supposed to film in France on March 1, has a passport valid until the end of July, but cannot abandon her nine-year-old daughter. The authorities are delaying the issue of a passport for the daughter, feeling, perhaps, that she would be a useful guarantee of Miss Janda's return to Poland.

The Government is somewhat sensitive about defections, and the loss of Miss Janda would be a big blow to its morale. "I can't speak for Wajda, not formally, but I know that he and I are agreed: we want to go on doing good work in Poland. That means no political activism."

There is something rather stifling nowadays for an artist who has done her best work in Solidarity's Poland, when artistic freedom was used as a way of rolling back political boundaries. For the moment, it is a matter of putting on a brave face and waiting, tentatively, the scope of the new system. "If ever Wajda and I had doubts about continuing our work, now is the time to abandon them."

He described the whole thing as "a gamble." He had done it, he said, because he did not have enough money to make the trip. He added, according to the paper: "Unfortunately, the gamble was too big and wasn't sufficiently researched or tied down. The gamble was a mistake."

Mr Abe Rorenthal, executive editor of *The New York Times*, said today that the paper had checked Mr Jones's reputation with *Time* Magazine, and had been given a good reference. *Time* confirmed this but also said that they had been offered the article first and had turned it down.

Mr Rosenthal conceded that it has the paper's responsibility to uncover falsehood and errors and said it had been a lapse not to check the article with one of the paper's own specialists, as was normal with work by freelancers who "do not have outstanding qualifications".

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Zimbabwe tightrope

Mugabe's gamble looks a winner

From Michael Hornsby, Salisbury, Feb 22

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, appears for the moment to have got away with his bold strike against Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zapu, the main political rival to the Prime Minister's own Zanu (DF) party. But the cost to the longer-term unity of the country remains to be assessed.

The country has been remarkably calm since the dismissal of Mr Nkomo and three other Zapu ministers from the Cabinet of National Unity last week and there has been no eruption of popular support for the "old lion" of Zimbabwe, who has retired to lick his wounds in his home town of Bulawayo.

Even more important, from Mr Mugabe's point of view, is that the still fragile integration of the former Zanu and Zapu guerrilla forces in the new national army of Zimbabwe seems to be holding, despite the severe strain and tension of the past few days.

The breach between the two men, none the less, looks irreconcilable, and Mr Mugabe seems to be gambling on the emergence of a younger generation of leaders within Zapu who will be prepared to go along with Zanu's plans for the formation of a one-party state.

There is some evidence of demoralisation in Zapu's rank and file and disenchanted members of the party will feel that fully-fledged union with Zanu would be more rewarding than opposition on the road to ineffective junior coalition partner.

Naturally enough Mr Nkomo and his close associates see this tactic as doomed to failure. "This is a major crisis, and it cannot be solved without Mr Nkomo", Mr Josiah Chinamano, the vice-president of Zapu, who was dismissed as Minister of Transport along with Mr Nkomo, said in an interview here today.

Mr Chinamano said he wanted to continue working for the unity of the country, but it was "very wrong of the Prime Minister to assume that he can split Mr Nkomo from the party. You cannot talk in terms of Zapu without Mr Nkomo. You cannot work with Zapu without its head."

The first test of Mr Nkomo's position will be a meeting of the central committee of Zapu originally scheduled for Bulawayo on Wednesday, but which may now be held in Salisbury on Saturday. It is expected that the committee will urge the three remaining Zapu members of the Cabinet to step down in solidarity with their

stricken leader, and the indications are that two of them will do so.

The two, Mr Daniel Ngwenya and Mr John Nkomo (no relation), were not dismissed by Mr Mugabe, and have hesitated about following their sacked colleagues into the ranks of the opposition, suggesting that loyalty to Mr Nkomo is not unquestioned. The third remaining Zapu cabinet member, Mr Cephas Msipa, the deputy Minister of Manpower, has said he intends to stay on.

The run-down to the present crisis, most observers here believe, began with a meeting of Zanu's central committee last December at which a decision was taken to step up the campaign for a one-party state, reflecting a familiar African bias against multi-party politics.

In populist speeches last month, Mr Mugabe revived the one-party state issue, after having dropped it for some time, in highly partisan terms, declaring that Zanu would "rule forever" and that opposing parties "bent on destroying the country" would be smashed.

Mr Nkomo responded by denouncing all talk of the one-party state and of merging Zanu and Zapu as "reactionary" and "relations between the two men reached a crisis at an angry meeting on February 5. On the following Sunday the unearthing of large caches of weapons on Zapu-owned farms was announced.

It seems fair to say that to some extent Mr Nkomo was "framed" inasmuch as there is little doubt that the Mr Mugabe and his lieutenants were well aware of the existence of the arms, most of which were brought back in early 1981 from Zambia, where Mr Nkomo was based during the last stages of the guerrilla war, and was supplied by the Soviet Union.

It is frankly difficult to accept the claims of Mr Nkomo and other Zapu leaders that they knew nothing of the caches. More convincing is the explanation of guerrillas that the arms were an insurance policy against a possible future attempt by Mr Mugabe to proscribe political opposition by armed force.

Most of the arms were buried during and after a serious outbreak of fighting between former Zanu and Zapu guerrillas at garribs in Bulawayo a year ago, which was only quelled by the intervention of old Rhodesian Army elements and the white-piloted air force. The Zapu elements suffered the highest casualties.

French ask for Japan trade curb

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 22

European foreign ministers today sniffed warily round ideas for talking on more equal terms with the EEC's two main trading rivals, the United States and Japan. The subject proved too difficult and delicate for any immediate decisions, but there was strong pressure, notably from France, to act quickly to protect European interests. Next month's meeting is due to make definite proposals on the issue.

The ministers studied the latest proposals by the European Commission for trying to force open the very tightly closed Japanese market to EEC goods. There was all-round agreement that the recent Japanese concessions on lifting tariff barriers were too small to make any real difference to the problem.

However, France and Italy strongly opposed the Commission idea that the GATT procedure should be used in an attempt to force Japan to admit European goods more easily. In the French view that method could take two or three years, and the market was much too urgent.

British arguments that it was wrong to jump in too quickly. "We don't want to take quick decisions and get them wrong", Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, said.

He said Japanese leaders would have to agree to a change in their policy if the market were to be opened up in the way Europe wants.

The task of drawing up the blueprint for European strategy has therefore been left to senior diplomats in Brussels, who will prepare proposals for the Foreign Council to consider on March 22.

The problem of talking to the United States reached its such even moderately definite conclusion. Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, saw president Reagan and senior members of the American Cabinet in Washington last week in his role as president of the European Council, but he had little other than his own ideas to report.

Mr Tindemans spoke of building bridges with the United States in a grand scheme of a more permanent and institutionalized dialogue. He felt it was necessary to have a real forum in which Europe could meet the United States.

Prisoners of conscience



Chile: Pablo Fuenzalida

By Caroline Moorehead

On the evening of December 10, 1981, Chilean church leaders, representatives of various human rights groups and a number of foreign diplomats attended a reception at the Commission for Human Rights in Santiago to celebrate both its third anniversary and the United Nations Human Rights Day.

One of the guests was Pablo Fuenzalida, the commission's regional head and one of the most prominent Chilean human rights lawyers. As he left the building at 9pm he was arrested by plain clothes policemen.

He was taken first to a secret detention centre. Two days later a writ of habeas corpus was presented on his behalf to the First Santiago Appeals Court, which ordered the director of the secret police (CNI) to disclose his whereabouts.

The court also ordered that a doctor attend Señor Fuenzalida, who suffers from an illness requiring four hourly medication.

On December 14 six people, among them Señor Fuenzalida, were brought before the military prosecutor and accused of membership of the banned Christian Left Party. Señor Fuenzalida had not received any medicine and he and two others showed signs of severe torture.

After the military prosecutor decided there was not enough evidence to press charges of possession of illegal arms, they were handed over to the Santiago Appeals Court, which formally charged them with "illegal association".

The detainees have been refused bail. After what may be a long period in prison awaiting trial, they face internal exile, imprisonment or expulsion from the country.

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

The height of good taste



Connie Booth's make-up by Sue Barradell. Hair by Debbie at Daniel Gahlin. Photograph by Harry Kez.

In the first of an occasional series, actress Connie Booth talks about her style

Connie's Faultless dress sense

Connie Booth will walk on to the stage tonight in a plain flannel suit — and hope that no-one will recognise the pert and pretty Polly of *Fawlty Towers*. "I actually find it liberating not to have to try to look pretty," she admits. "It's like the business of getting older. It's wonderful for work, because I was never particularly successful as an ingenue and now I get much better offers."

To most women, Connie Booth is as pretty now as she was when she arrived from her native America 13 years ago. She says that living in Britain has changed her style, as she has absorbed the quiet British taste. She chooses simple clothes in a flattering colour, which under pallid British skies means dove grey or peach, spiced with purple and burgundy. ("I stay away from browns with my blonde hair, but I have lots of pinks.")

Connie's ash-blond hair is a pre-Raphaelite frame to her face. For her role as the

eponymous "Housekeeper" in Frank D. Gilroy's play (which opens at the Apollo this Thursday) director Tom Conti originally hid her waves under a wig. But now it has emerged again, the springy curls severely anchored to suit the part.

Like most actresses, Connie wants to look good for her paying public and her private life — even if she goes on stage a mess.

A serious exercise and beauty routine (yoga and cathoderm treatments) keep her in trim at the age of 41. She dresses mostly in separates and regrets, like many women, her lack of height. "I love to wear the things that tall women look good in — loose jackets and baggy trousers. I suppose I am not really so small. I'm 5'3". But remember that I lived for years with someone of 6 foot five!"

Connie Booth was married to John Cleese and co-authored the *Fawlty Towers* scripts. She still writes, as well as

acts, although she admits that her author's wardrobe is mostly pyjamas, as she works from her bed.

Her favourite designer is the Paris-based Sonia Rykiel. One of her most chic outfits is a slate grey mob jacket, with matching shapely sweater and a slim jersey skirt, which she alternates with pair of Kenzo's pin-striped trousers that she prefers. For her pictures she wore a bright blouse in racing-coloured silks with pleated jodhpur trousers and a multi-coloured webbing belt that I found in her drawer but which she admitted that she had never before used with this outfit.

"I wouldn't usually dare to try something so flamboyant," she said.

Two distinct heel heights divide this spring's shoes — but the themes written out on the uppers are the same.

Two-tone contrasts and pearlised finishes are the new looks for shoes — high or flat — that have changed little in style since the pump came back into popularity three seasons ago.

If there is a change at the toe, it is towards a slightly flatter shoe, although this is often drawn with the contrasting colours than in the actual shape of the last.

Although flat shoes remain universally favoured by those under 25, there is a move back towards a higher heel, mostly about two inches and shaped into what history describes as a "Louis" heel. The most directional of these shoes are dramatically curved from almond toe, to instep waist to heel.

From the metallics, we have moved to the pearls. Although bronze, and especially pewter, finishes are still around, they mostly come as discreet trimmings rather than all-over the upper. Pearlised finishes gleam in every colour from the natural nacréous cream to burnt orange or sea green.

Colour is another important shoe story this spring (although a difficult one to explain in black and white). Bright colours like turquoise blue and red are softened by the pearlised treatment. Suede looks strong this season, and the deep plush pile gives an extra richness to the bold colours.

It is interesting that co-respondent shoes (as two-tones used to be called) should come back into fashion just at the moment that citing a co-respondent is quite out of style. Just another example of fashion moving in (on military uniforms, boxer suits and workwear) when real life has passed on.



High heels
Top left: Two-tone pearlised court with gilt scalloping £69.50, sizes 3-7, Charles Jourdan, Brompton Road, SW3; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge; Berksons, Chesham, Cheshire; Heels, Newcastle upon Tyne, Touche, Brighton.
Top right: Two-tone courts £55, sizes 4-8, by Robert Clergerie from Rider, Sloane Street, SW1; South Molton Street, W1; Covent Garden, WC2.
Middle: Red leather court with silver stripe inset, £35, also navy, tan, sizes 4-7, Hobbs, South Molton Street, W1; Peace & Quiet, Hampstead, NW3; Family, King's Road, SW3; Regent's Park Road, NW1.
Bottom left: Black/pewter court with sculpted heel £75.99, sizes 4-7, by Walter Steiger from Russell & Bromley, 24 New Bond St, W1 only.
Drawings by Duncan Mill

Low heels
Top left: Marbled leather pump £32, sizes 4-8, Rider, Sloane Street, SW1; King's Road, SW3; South Molton Street, W1; Long Acre, WC2.
Top right: Two-tone scalloped leather pump £16.99, sizes 3-8, Saxone branches mid-March.
Bottom left: Turquoise/silver leather pump £39.99, sizes 3-7, Russell & Bromley West End branches.
Bottom right: Cut-away leather loafer £32, sizes 4-8, Rider branches.



Wedge-wood blue and white graph checked silk crepe de chine suit with white fur-trimmed collar blouse by Belville Sassoon.

Pure looks

The Pregnant Princess look (touches of white at the neck) was the theme of Belville Sassoon's Spring Summer collection, shown to customers last week.

Designer David Sassoon prefers to call those white organza double collars and prissy necklines Puritan Style (although I think the Quakers might have quaked at the plunging neckline bordered in tablecloth lace that Belville made for the Princess when she dined at the British Film Institute).

Crisp stripes, bold spots or petits pois dominated the earlier and daytime part of the collection, with a flower garden of pretty prints, including a cheery cherry, a feature of the evening clothes.

There was a Regency feel about many of the stripes and the colours were drawn from the finest period porcelain — Wedgwood blue, Sevres pink, eau de nil, and pearly white.

An important new line for the evening is the short dance dress, especially popular with the young girls; according to David Sassoon, my favourite was a froth of Degas net, falling to mid-calf below a dropped waist, just waiting to be worn by a ballerina teenager who has had enough of her husky.

Ninotchka, rather than Les Sylphides, is the theme of the new autumn collection which Belinda Belville and David Sassoon are working on for next autumn/winter.

The neat, small-waisted silhouette looked splendid with fur-trimmed brocade waistcoats, richly patterned velvet skirts and silks as intricately patterned as a Fabergé egg.



The Austin Reed woman cannot resist Pure New Wool

Tailored to perfection. Classic separates in navy, cream, coral or black serge. Single breasted jacket £59. Skirts £32. Trousers £35. And the right shirt from a wonderful Spring collection — prices start at £12.95.

Options

OPERA & BALLET

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, 8.00. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. Tomorrow, 7.30. THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Sat. 7.00. COVENT GARDEN. 240 1000. 3.0. 5.0. 7.0. 9.0. 11.0. 13.0. 15.0. 17.0. 19.0. 21.0. 23.0. 25.0. 27.0. 29.0. 31.0. 33.0. 35.0. 37.0. 39.0. 41.0. 43.0. 45.0. 47.0. 49.0. 51.0. 53.0. 55.0. 57.0. 59.0. 61.0. 63.0. 65.0. 67.0. 69.0. 71.0. 73.0. 75.0. 77.0. 79.0. 81.0. 83.0. 85.0. 87.0. 89.0. 91.0. 93.0. 95.0. 97.0. 99.0. 101.0. 103.0. 105.0. 107.0. 109.0. 111.0. 113.0. 115.0. 117.0. 119.0. 121.0. 123.0. 125.0. 127.0. 129.0. 131.0. 133.0. 135.0. 137.0. 139.0. 141.0. 143.0. 145.0. 147.0. 149.0. 151.0. 153.0. 155.0. 157.0. 159.0. 161.0. 163.0. 165.0. 167.0. 169.0. 171.0. 173.0. 175.0. 177.0. 179.0. 181.0. 183.0. 185.0. 187.0. 189.0. 191.0. 193.0. 195.0. 197.0. 199.0. 201.0. 203.0. 205.0. 207.0. 209.0. 211.0. 213.0. 215.0. 217.0. 219.0. 221.0. 223.0. 225.0. 227.0. 229.0. 231.0. 233.0. 235.0. 237.0. 239.0. 241.0. 243.0. 245.0. 247.0. 249.0. 251.0. 253.0. 255.0. 257.0. 259.0. 261.0. 263.0. 265.0. 267.0. 269.0. 271.0. 273.0. 275.0. 277.0. 279.0. 281.0. 283.0. 285.0. 287.0. 289.0. 291.0. 293.0. 295.0. 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Oriana Fallaci's exclusive interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy Prime Minister of Poland: part 2 on Walesa and his son's defection

Believe me, Walesa is not treated as a fifth grade underdog

In yesterday's extract from Oriana Fallaci's interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, he described how the decision was made to impose martial law in Poland. Today they return to Solidarity, the underground of Lech Walesa, how the Americans have reacted and the defection of Rakowski's son Arthur after the imposition of martial law.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski: As you know, I was the one who negotiated with Solidarity. I was the one who had launched the idea of partnership. I believed in it so, but at the end of August when the spokesman for Solidarity, (Janusz) Onyszkiewicz, was asked about the partnership at a press conference, he answered: "What partnership? Such a word does not exist." Then I understood that this was the end of a belief, the burial of an idea. I said to myself that maybe I had trusted them too much, maybe they had never had the intention since the beginning they had been preparing themselves for a confrontation aimed at taking power, and I declared to the Polish news agency: "The partnership is over." But Jaruzelski said: "Try again." I tried again.

We tried again, while the country was shaken by strikes, demonstrations, walkouts, and any appeal was considered a meaningless sound. See the map on that wall? It was literally covered with little flags, each flag a strike. You don't know what it means, because in New York where the shops are overflowing with food, merchandise and you can buy all you want. But here in August 1980, when Solidarity was born, there was still something to buy in our shops. In August 1981 they were empty. Production had fallen by 25 per cent, coal output had declined by 30 million tons, food was in short supply. We had become the beggars of Europe and no country would risk a penny for us any more. Why should they? We had nothing to give in return, nothing except the word freedom. Put this in your mind: Solidarity was no longer a trade union, it was a movement driven by a bunch of anarchists.

Oriana Fallaci: It was a revolution, Mr Rakowski. A spontaneous revolution. Rakowski: We call it counter-revolution. And when in the hall did you make a revolution? Yours was not a revolution, it was a taking of power made possible by a dirty trick of Stalin's.

Rakowski: You are an anarchist. You are an anarchist. If you like, but let us not argue about that. I want to be sure to have understood well two points. If martial law had not been imposed, you told me, the civil war would have burst out and the Soviets would have intervened.

Rakowski: I prefer to say the forces of the Warsaw Pact. Fallaci: All right, the forces of the Warsaw Pact. Well, maybe you did not do the job for them, but you certainly did it out of fear of them. Or should I say out of zeal? Rakowski: Neither one nor the other. We did it out of wisdom.

Fallaci: Let's say out of Yalta, out of those two wags which divide the world. Now your relations with the Soviet Union must be very good indeed. No more warnings, no more threats, no more insults. Rakowski: I am a very convinced advocate of strict ties with the Soviet Union. I firmly believe that our place is on the side of the Soviet Union. Of course I have my national pride, I want to be independent and to be treated as an equal, but I say that Poland should stay very close to the Soviet Union. I say it as a realist, not only as a Communist. The Russians are Slavonic people, they are rich, they represent a tremendous market. We need them. Where else would we get raw materials? What country in the West could sell us such an amount of

crude oil, iron, cotton, and so on? Those people of Solidarity despised the Soviet Union. I cannot think of a more groundless irrationalism stupidity. The same stupidity is in our past, when our philosophy and commerce were directed toward the West. Besides, what's wrong in leaning ourselves on such a superpower, in exercising a policy which does not disturb them? What's wrong in being strong with them? Stalin wanted Poland to be strong because, he said, this was good for the Soviet Union. He was right. Poland is a vast and flat land where the winds blow very hard in any direction, and when this happens not only the hats fly away, the heads also. I mean, these are the territories through which the armies marched to invade Russia, and such things must end once and for ever.

Fallaci: You love the Soviets a lot, don't you? Rakowski: Sure, and not for economic interests only. Some of my best friends are in Moscow. I spend exquisite nights drinking vodka and talking with them. You see, also in Poland there are two historical trends: one pro-Russian and one anti-Russian. Both of them are understandable because of the partitions we had to endure for centuries. I belong to the pro-Russian trend. Those partitions shed three shadows on Poland: the shadow of Austria, the shadow of Prussia, the shadow of Russia. I was born and grew up where the shadow of Russia did not arrive. The shadow

'Some of my best friends are in Moscow. I pass exquisite nights drinking vodka with them'

which darkened my village was German. In 1939, when I was 12, my father was executed because he was a patriot. And it was the Germans who did it. It was the Soviets instead who liberated us five years later.

Fallaci: But you explain many things. But you are about the Soviets. Let's come back to the Poles and pronounce the fatal name: Lech Walesa.

Rakowski: Walesa is fine, very fine. He lives in that village outside Warsaw where he has at his disposal three comfortable rooms, and is not treated as a fifth grade underdog. Believe me. He is treated very respectfully, with all the care that his position of trade union leader requires. He eats well, he gets newspapers, he watches his wife and children and his brother anytime he wants, and he has everyday contacts with the people of the church — Monsignor Ursulich in particular.

He also sees very often Stanislaw Ciosek, the Minister of Solidarity. They are on good terms and they have already met five times for two or three hours each time. I haven't. Two days after his arrival from Gdansk I went to the villa, but he refused to receive me. So I never tried again and I don't know if I will. Although he says that it was a misunderstanding, and he had understood my name.

Ciosek told me that he was kind of astonished in the beginning, then very surprised that the working class wouldn't stand in defence of his person. I say person, he also kept asking to talk with his advisers (Bronislaw Geremek and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, but after all those meetings with Geremek and the influence that the church exercises on him, he sees more willing to



Fallaci: 'What a tragic man you are, Mr Rakowski'

discuss the future of Solidarity without his advisers. Fallaci: You will not bring him to trial for what he said in Radom, will you? Rakowski: Of course not. In fact, he is not under arrest. He is simply interned. The trials take place only for crimes committed in violation of martial law.

Fallaci: Then why do you keep him interned at a secret address as if he were an American hostage in Iran? Why do you keep him isolated? Because he has smallpox or because you hope to make a Quisling out of him, I mean, a collaborator, possibly with the help of the Church?

Rakowski: We certainly don't keep him as a hostage, and this is not a matter of collaborationism. Besides, he doesn't seem very inclined to cooperate on the basis proposed to him by the Church. In fact, some in the Church are kind of tired of him. I mean, they are tired of explaining to him that he must take into account the reality and follow their advice. He doesn't listen to Cardinal Glemp like he listened to the late Cardinal Wyszyński. So there are rumours that the Church is considering the possibility of dropping him.

You know, it shouldn't be difficult to find in the ranks of Solidarity someone else, ready to lead the unions in his place. At the same time, however, Walesa has reached the stage of rethinking all the events and one can see that he would like very much to go on being the head of the unions.

He likes to be a leader. He is very aware of being still a myth for a lot of people, though his star was declining. And sometimes facing the end of your own myth is painful.

Fallaci: So you are keeping Walesa in the closet with the intention or the hope of using him as an old coat. Rakowski: I don't know. Nobody knows. It all depends on the kind of trade unions we will have in the future. All is a state of flux here in Poland. We are looking for solutions — who's to say what will happen with Walesa? As I told you, it seems to me that Walesa himself has not made up his mind: staying with us or not.

Fallaci: You don't like him. Rakowski: Why? Poor man, he is such a unhappy man. He always worked under that terrible influence of his advisers. He was manipulated by them all the time while he believed (himself) to be a real leader. Yet it seems to me that he failed to live up to the events. I mean, one cannot say that the man isn't intelligent. He is cunning, and he has instincts.

But instincts aren't enough when they are not rationalized. Moreover, my impression is that the man started believing in his greatness. I'll tell you a story about Walesa. The fourth of December an important action took place in Warsaw,

something that Walesa and the others of Solidarity should have taken as a demonstration that we did not joke when we said we were ready for the use of force. The militia stormed the firemen's school and ended the occupation. This happened at 10 in the morning, and before 10

Ciosek went to Walesa, who was staying at a hotel, to inform him and show him that we were playing openly. Walesa answered: "Well, Mr Ciosek, this is the end. Then we will have to take over power. Don't worry for yourself, though. You are a good man. I'll find you a job."

Irrationalism, shrewdness, naïveté, like when he came from Japan and said to me that he should teach the Japanese how to organize trade unions. I have observed a lot of his peasant nature intrigued me. As a peasant he cheated his interlocutor and one could never find a common language with him. Once when he was sitting in this office, I said: "Mr Walesa, you have obtained so much. Why don't you stop and consolidate what you have? Rest for a while. These strikes are getting out of your hands too," he answered: "No, No, I don't need any rest. I feel OK. It isn't so bad as you believe. The point is this: that in politics one must be always aggressive. When I did, he had lost control of his own people."

Fallaci: — Yet you are not saying that we are finished. Rakowski: — No, I am not. Fallaci: — Mr Rakowski, when speaking about Walesa you have said much about the attitude of the Church. Am I wrong or have our dealings with the Primate and his associates produced rather well?

Rakowski: — You know, they need us as much as we need them. So they are searching for a compromise, but to protect Solidarity and to reestablish a platform for themselves. Until December 13 they were at the top of public life here in Poland. They counted as never before, as not even in Italy, not even in Spain. If they want to regain that status, they must come to a compromise. No doubt they will cooperate with us to some extent, knowing well that they will find us available.

Fallaci: — Pope Wojtyla does not seem to think in that way. He has been lashing you a lot, almost daily, from his window overlooking St Peter's Square.

Rakowski: — Yes, he has. This in spite of all the explanations we sent him through different channels and in spite of the letter that Jaruzelski wrote to him. So far, he has not been listening to me. I guess because of the people who surround him, for instance the members of Solidarity now in the West. They apparently have much influence on him. However, after the visit of primate Glemp, his behavior might change. The sermon that

Glemp delivered in Rome was very interesting. Indeed. Every word of his denounced a spirit of compromise, and he started speaking of San Salvador.

Fallaci: — Does this mean that the Pope might come back to Poland as it was planned before martial law? Rakowski: — How could we stop him? Fallaci: — I'll tell you how — receiving him as he was in Turkey. They greeted him as a dignitary on a private visit. Mr Rakowski, would the Pope be welcomed like he was the first time if he comes back to Poland, or like he was in Turkey?

Rakowski: For the moment I have no answer to such a question. It all depends what happens in the country. The second visit of the Pope was scheduled in August and six months are a long time for us. Anyhow, let me make this point: I don't share the opinion that the election of a Polish Pope and his visit to Poland played the most important role in the birth of Solidarity. Yes, those two elements supplied a moral weapon which worked considerably, but the reasons for the crisis which led to the birth of Solidarity were deeply rooted in the political structure and in the economic situation in Poland.

Which means without Polish Pope and his visit, such a birth would have happened the same.

Fallaci: Doesn't this demonstrate that your system does not work, that men cannot live without a food called freedom, that wheat does not grow on ideology, that your socialism is a word out of word? Because this is what happened in Poland, Mr Rakowski. The workers of Solidarity were not in revolt against some Queen Marie Antoinette or some Caesar, they were in revolt against the regime which calls itself communism.

Rakowski: But all through this interview I haven't said a single word against the workers who acted as rebels to oppose the regime and its way of exercising power. If they did it, it means that the socialism pursued in Poland was no good, that the forces running the country were incapable, that changes were indispensable. Hadn't I welcomed Solidarity? Solidarity was needed in Poland, and not only as a trade union but as a control on the authorities. You know even an angel becomes a whore if he is not controlled when he enters the church of power.

However, you must also consider other factors. One is that it takes time to develop socialism, and this system has ruled for only 37 years. Furthermore, it came to power when this country was economically ruined, socially backward. I myself am the son of a peasant, not a member of my family ever graduated from the Ecole Administrative de Paris.

There have been much impatience in the people, their heads too soon. Cardinal Wyszyński understood

this. "Compatriots, not everything at once," he repeated. Nor do I need to remind (you) that impatience, as well as a lack of realism, are typically Polish features. It is not the first time in the history of Poland that a movement which was supposed to become the driving force of the nation ends almost once with destroying the basis of national existence.

Fallaci: Please stop blaming Solidarity for your faults, Mr Rakowski, and answer me. Yalta apart, don't you ever question your party's right to remain in power? Doesn't the condemnation of communist parties like the Italian Communist Party insinuate a spark of doubt in your mind? Rakowski: The Italian Communist Party is a very creative, interesting party in its theoretical views, and I don't question its right to judge what we are doing. Yet the position taken by its secretary general (Enrico Berlinguer) against us and the Soviet Union has surprised me as much as the disdain which supports it. He should know very well what I said to you about the development of socialism and the time it takes. Unless he forgot it because he was shocked by the use of the army in a socialist state.

Fallaci: No, no. Like each of us, he got used to that. Inside and outside Poland. He just says that your socialism is not socialism, that the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries no longer serve as a model of socialism, that socialism cannot be achieved without democracy and freedom.

Rakowski: Then he should explain what democracy, what shapes and contents it should have at a specific stage, and what freedom is, what its limits are. The problem with the communist movements today is that all of them, and the European ones in particular, only care about freedom. Their rethinking is based on political interests, not on theory. Their behaviour is determined by tactics, not firm beliefs, and especially in the case of the Italian Communist Party this truth cannot be ignored any longer. Tactical Berlinguer speak out of tactical When at the beginning of the 1970s he and his party realized that their concept of socialism would not get them in power, he said to himself: We must change it. And he did it accepting your ideas of pluralism, freedom. I don't buy it. A man educated in the ideology of historical materialism has to look at freedom in connexion with reality.

Oh, I know Berlinguer much better than he knows me, and I refuse to believe that his vision of society is the same as the Italian bourgeois. Even less do I believe that he would accept the anarchy he had here. I promise you that if Berlinguer were in power and had to face a crisis like ours, he would have declared martial law sooner than we did.

Fallaci: My God. I can't wait to hear Berlinguer's answer. But I know that one part of it will sound more or less this way: my party is a strong party, yours instead has disintegrated.

Rakowski: Disintegrated, I agree. Which is quite clear since the military had to take its place in the government. And he is not a deserter, bankrupt, intellectually and politically, that it was unable to organize the society, to get the country out of the disaster, even to defend the state? In the end you are right: we are the ones to be blamed, not Solidarity. However, this party still exists with its ideas and its members — not all of it is to be thrown away. It rebuilt the country when it was destroyed by the war, it built an educational system, it did other good things, and it will overcome its defeat.

Fallaci: How? You all look so confused and uncertain and vague. Blind people in the dark. One would say that you don't know where to go, what to do. You don't know what to do with Walesa, you don't know what to do with the unions, you don't know what to do with the party, and maybe you don't even know the martial law, how to get out of it.

Rakowski: Do you really believe us so foolish? No, we are not blind, in the dark. We haven't imposed martial law to play inconsistency and to play inconsistency with the Polish anarchy. Marvellous for you, not for me. We know how to get out of it, step by step. First step, to re-establish the economy. We will thanks to martial law. Second step, to recreate the trade unions and resurrect Solidarity with the right to strike, not of disrupting. Third step, to offer concrete proposals to the various political forces.

Up to now 1,800 persons have been released but more than 4,000 remain interned or arrested, and this cannot last. Sooner or later we will have to live with them. I'm afraid... we will. As I said at the beginning I don't expect a resistance, in fact we don't keep martial law for fear of the resistance, we keep it to re-establish the economy and carry out reforms. Only if we fail the economy and the reforms will we have a resistance movement. Any other questions?

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Fallaci: OK, now let's pull that tooth... it will be painful, I warn you, and I don't enjoy this. But I have to. I mean, facing the subject of your son who asked for political asylum in West Germany. I know that this crushed you. Of course I crushed me... very, very much... when the news that Arthur had "chosen freedom" came through the press, immediately after my trip to Bonn it was a terrible blow. Nor did it help me to know that the news had been inflated as retaliation against my successful meeting with the Germans, as a revenge for my suggesting to them arguments which served the Americans crazy like dogs.

I immediately foresaw the happiness of my enemies, both those inside the party and in Solidarity, and the wickedness they would put in me. "There is something in the Government who want to teach us and to educate us in a patriotic way," he arrests us and his son is with us. "Yet it was not this which bothered me really..." I love my son. He is my son. And he is not a deserter, bankrupt, intellectually and politically, that it was unable to organize the society, to get the country out of the disaster, even to defend the state? In the end you are right: we are the ones to be blamed, not Solidarity. However, this party still exists with its ideas and its members — not all of it is to be thrown away. It rebuilt the country when it was destroyed by the war, it built an educational system, it did other good things, and it will overcome its defeat.

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The imprisoned pianist—and that UN discord

The strong animosity between the United Nations and secretary-general, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, and Theo van Boven, who was abruptly dismissed from his post as director of the United Nations' human rights division on February 10, may arise in part from the division's criticism of Pérez de Cuellar's performance as a human rights investigator in Uruguay and Paraguay in 1979.

On his trip Señor Pérez de Cuellar was asked to ascertain the state of health of Miguel Angel Estrella, the Argentine pianist then detained in Uruguay. When Estrella was asked after his release a year ago whether he had been cheered by de Cuellar's visit he said he knew nothing about it.

Only when pressed did he recall that towards the end of 1979 two officers had come to him in prison with a civilian. "You are Estrella?" one of them asked, and he said he was. They looked at him for a moment and left. Estrella did not see the civilian again and had no idea who he was.

Helping the match

Dr David Owen, who as Minister of Health was fierce in his anti-smoking campaign, will not welcome the news that Rothmans has emerged as a major backer of the Liberal-SDP Alliance's new

magazine, *The Democrat*, by advertising space of the entire first year's issues.

Greg Thain, one of the magazine's founders, was unwilling to disclose the sums involved, and was removed by the suggestion that the ads might offend senior SDP anti-smokers. "This magazine," he declared bravely, "will not pander to the views of any individual."

Last word Pakistani police claim to have smashed a gang who were using booby-trapped versions of the Koran to blow up their enemies. The holy book bombs, smuggled into Pakistan from Afghanistan, had high explosives packed in a cavity between the intact first and last pages. The authorities suggested that the anti-government Al-Zulfiqar group based in Kabul had been responsible.

Tension

For his first thriller Hardiman Scott, who was the BBC's first political editor, has devised a scarcely novel plot to kidnap Margaret Thatcher. His *Operation 10*, to be published on April 1, has the Prime Minister held by Provos against the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland.

The use of recognizable political figures in fictional cliff-hangers is a well-worked vein, already mined by Frederick Forsyth (plot to kill de Gaulle), Ted Willis (kidnap of Labour prime minis-

THE TIMES DIARY



The firm of Lyle and Scott is maintaining a discreet silence about its collaboration with Durham University in a project to use robots to stop it getting its Y-front underpants in a twist.

The researchers say the robots are only "to facilitate handling operations", but the trade unions are concerned that eventually the robots might be linked with

automatic sewing machines which would stitch cloth together under computer control. The European Commission is financing a research and development programme which could lead to another £25m being spent on introducing robots in the clothing industry, and later this week Marks & Spencer and Gossard will take part in a London seminar on how robots could be used for future garment production. Honestly, this item is not intended to touch off a storm in a C-cup.

ter), Jeffrey Archer (attempt to assassinate Edward Kennedy), and William Buckley (CIA's seduction of young British Queen).

Scott, whose last years at the BBC were spent as chief assistant to Sir Ian Trethowan, is now planning another political thriller. Alastair Milne, who succeeds Trethowan as director-general shortly, will be relieved to know it does not involve anything horrible happening to him.

The Rugby Football Union is planning a splendid new rugby museum under its new south stand at Twickenham. It will, PHS hopes, have plenty of room for drained bottles of after-shave, battered brown rolls, upturned tables, smashed glasses and dollops of well-spread sauce.

Straight During the Romans in Britain trial at the Old Bailey next month, the Oxford Playhouse will be presenting late-night readings of each day's hearing. Audiences who will be invited to pay 75p an evening, or £5 for the whole of the trial, whatever its duration — must not expect high courtroom drama, nor any suggestion of satire or comedy. Victor Glynn, the company's special project director, is uncomfortably aware of the law of contempt.

The Playhouse's resident writer, Guy Hibbert, will attend the Old Bailey each day when Michael Bogdanov, who directed *The Romans* at the National Theatre, stands trial as a result of Mary Whitehouse's private prosecution.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ENEMIES OF PARLIAMENT

How far is it legitimate for those who claim to be democrats to support extra-parliamentary activity? This has now become the central question in the internal conflicts of the Labour Party. It was the issue on which Mr Foot based his condemnation of Mr Peter Tatchell as Labour candidate for Bermondsey. And in advance of tomorrow's critical meeting of the Labour National Executive, at which it will be decided whether to endorse two more Militant Tendency supporters as prospective parliamentary candidates at the next election, the hard-left Labour Co-ordinating Committee has issued a statement in which 29 candidates assert that "extra-parliamentary action must form an essential part of Labour Party strategy in and out of government".

It would be absurd to condemn that statement as it stands. Not even the most devoted adherent of parliamentary government would claim that all political activity ought to be conducted within the Palace of Westminster. Election campaigns have to be fought in the country. Elections are not won and lost only during the campaign, so it is entirely proper to mobilize opinion in between elections. It is equally justifiable to express and to organise opinion in the attempt to influence the actions of government.

The critical division, therefore, is not for or against extra-parliamentary activity, but between those forms of extra-parliamentary activity which are consistent with parliamentary democracy and those which are calculated to undermine or replace it. The justification for parliamentary democracy is that it provides the best possible basis for government by consent. That justification is all the more valid now that we

live in an age of universal adult suffrage in Britain. As Mr Foot pointed out in an article in *The Observer* on January 10, many of the most celebrated cases of extra-parliamentary activity in the past were excluded from the parliamentary process trying to make their voices heard. The Chartists and the Suffragettes were seeking to take part in that process. Nowadays there is no need to batter down a door which has been open for half a century.

Parliamentary democracy can provide government by consent because it offers forms and structures for the expression of opinion by every man and woman in this country. It does so imperfectly: periodic general elections are not a sufficient means of divining the policy wishes of the majority of people in a complex modern society. So it would be ridiculous to suggest that it is undermining Parliament for opinion to be mobilized and brought to bear upon government from outside Parliament.

But the purpose of seeking structured forms for government by consent is to provide not only order but a protection for the weak. The alternative is government by force in which all advantage goes to the strong. Parliamentary democracy is undermined by all those activities which tend towards government by force. To bring the pressure of opinion to bear upon government is consistent with parliamentary democracy: to bring the pressure of force upon government is not.

Political strikes are not consistent with parliamentary democracy because they are the exercise of power in defiance of those who are elected to represent the majority. Mr Tatchell's article

in *London Labour Briefing*, which first provoked Mr Foot's wrath, failed the test because he spoke of confronting and defying the government. The letter to Militant in the current edition of *Socialist Organisation* is even more flagrantly incompatible with parliamentary democracy because it specifically proposes replacing parliamentary democracy with "a higher form of democracy". This is to be "the democracy of workers' councils, uniting legislative and executive powers".

The statement from the 29 candidates is more difficult to categorize because it is the expression of views which are in themselves unexceptionable from a group some of whose members have on other occasions spoken in more questionable vein. It is certainly true that support for extra-parliamentary activity does not contradict our individual and collective support for parliamentary democracy. The question is how far their support for parliamentary democracy can be trusted. The tragedy for the Labour Party at the moment is that it includes a disturbing number of people whose attachment to parliamentary democracy can certainly not be trusted.

That applies to the Militant Tendency, but not only to the Militant Tendency. It is now under investigation by Labour's NEC. If action is taken on the basis of that inquiry it will be an encouraging sign. But the party will need to go further if it is to command confidence as a body that is not itself being undermined by those of undemocratic inclinations. The test that needs to be applied is not whether a person or a group favours extra-parliamentary activity, but whether their words and actions are consistent with the supremacy of Parliament.

EUROPE'S CURRENCY CANDLE

This weekend's meeting of the Finance Ministers of the European Community was a painful but necessary occasion. Painful because the Belgian government, which called it, was forced to accept a smaller devaluation of the Belgian franc than it wanted. Necessary because it produced a decision which is likely to provide a new period of stability rather than another round of competitive devaluations.

The European Monetary System is a good deed of currency stability in a wicked world. But no one should expect it to provide insulation against the laws of economics. So far it has been less successful than its founders hoped at producing convergence in underlying economic performance but a great deal better than its critics expected at coping with the problems of speculation. That is not a bad record to have.

One of the fears about membership of the European Monetary System was that it would simply become a licence to lose money as governments defended the indefensible in the foreign exchange markets. That has not been the experience. All of the speculative challenges to existing parities of currencies in the EMS have been beaten off. The newly-elected Socialist government in France was able to resist pressure for a panic devaluation. The Belgians, who for internal reasons were not ready, confounded the mar-

kets last autumn by not devaluing. The record suggests that the governments, the market speculators, win in a tussle. The vagaries of world currency markets are so great at the moment that that is justification enough for the existence of the EMS. It has given at least limited stability to governments and businesses alike.

What the EMS has not done is to relieve member countries of the consequences of their actions. Those nations which have, in one way or the other, been pursuing policies which put jobs, sometimes in the short term, above competitiveness have in the end been forced to devalue. The Belgian experience this weekend shows that membership of the European Monetary System does not protect a country from the need to stay competitive. The Danes have found the same thing.

But there is all the difference in the world between changes in the value of a currency being the result of deliberate decisions and currency markets imposing quite random adjustments. Britain, which has not been part of the EMS, has seen the pound rise far too high and then fall. Neither half of that change is good for those trying to run a business.

The wrangling over the weekend will be used by opponents of the EMS to argue two things. One is that it does not prevent parity changes. No one claimed that it does. What it does do is

make those changes more predictable, more a response to underlying economic factors and less a response to the whims of the market.

The second argument is the opposite of that, which does not stop the same people using them both at the same time. It is that because Belgium only devalued by 8½ per cent rather than 12 per cent, this proves that membership of the EMS deprives a country of its ability to control its currency. It does nothing of the sort. What membership of the EMS ensured was that Belgium devalued by 8½ per cent to create a new, potentially stable set of parities instead of sparking a round of competitive devaluations by trying to gain an advantage.

This is a strength for the Europeans. It means they will be able to have more control than they would otherwise have done over their inflation, their interest rates and their flickering plans for recovery. Britain, aloof from the snake, has yet to learn this lesson. But it is not enough to struggle for small progress in Europe. The imperative is to relate European currencies to the dollar and the yen in new arrangements for currency stability. Only in this way can the world escape the impoverishment of economic nationalism, and the political conflict it guarantees. The increasingly sterile bickering over American interest rates is a pathetic commentary on Western leadership.

Youth training schemes

From Mr S. A. Gourlay
Sir, The Government White Paper, *A New Training Initiative - A Programme for Action*, is warmly to be welcomed as an attempt to resolve an intractable problem and for the flexibility of approach. But in agriculture we share the concern of many other industries that have severe limitations in trying to run the proposed scheme alongside conventional employment. The aim of bringing some 300,000 young people into the scheme in 1984 will still leave 200,000-plus to find jobs through normal recruitment. The hope that this will be achieved whilst at the same time 300,000 "sponsors" are found for those on the scheme is unrealistic. The operation of the present Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) is now widely acknowledged to have caused severe distortion of youth recruitment. In agriculture there are now 9,000 YOP youths against a background of an annual intake requirement of 10,000. The temptation for employers to take on young persons at no cost, albeit that they will have to be released for a proposed minimum 25 per cent training input, and replace them with another at the end of a year rather than face a bill of

around £3,000 will prove irresistible in many many cases. Would it not be better to spread the funds more widely, accept that not every 16-year-old will be removed from the unemployment register, and ensure greater continuity? Rather than "sporting" a contract of training employment between trainee and employer would promote greater commitment and a far better chance of continuity.

To achieve this a national training wage would be essential if Government financing and employer cost at an unacceptable level are to be avoided. However unpalatable to the unions the idea of a national training wage may be, it would actually put more money in the pockets of the youths in the scheme, give them a better chance of continuity of employment and spread more evenly the cost of improved youth training which was one of the main aims of the NTI. With formal apprenticeship rapidly dwindling (less than 90,000 in 1981) it needs radical action and clear thinking now if we are to achieve the main objective of the NTI: no less than to ensure that we have a workforce soundly trained to meet the challenge from countries whose basic philosophy and commitment is so vastly superior

to ours. This will not happen just by expensive tinkering with youth unemployment figures. Yours sincerely,
SIMON GOURLAY,
Vice-President,
National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1,
February 16.

Badge of faith

From the Reverend David Stuart-Smith
Sir, I think it is very sad and ecumenically inappropriate if it is true that the theme for the Pope's visit is to be the seven sacraments (Canon Longman's letter February 18). Not only is this directly contrary to Article 25 of the 39 Articles which have recently been upheld in the preface to the Alternative Service Book (1980), but would also tend to alienate the Free Churches. How much better to choose a theme like the Holy Trinity, the Holy Spirit or even Jesus himself for such a historic visit, one aim of which is said to be to promote unity in the church. I sincerely hope it is not too late to do something about this. Yours faithfully,
D. STUART-SMITH,
2 Thornton Road, SW12.

Hard lessons from the rail strike

From Mr Christopher Bland

Sir, Surely the first lesson to be learnt from the recent dispute between British Rail and Aslef is that the railway industry's negotiating machinery is as old-fashioned, cumbersome and expensive as the working practices which Aslef is so tenaciously attempting to retain. Lord McCarthy has now twice failed to take into account British Rail's inability to pay the wage increases he has suggested; a substantial part of the blame for this absurdity must rest with a board that allows responsibility for determining the major element of its costs to be taken, wholly or partially, out of its hands.

The second lesson is that the unpalatable link between unearned wage increases and an unacceptable level of inflation is still not recognised by several union leaders, particularly in the public sector. The Government itself took time to understand the implications — as demonstrated by its belated abolition of the wage committee — and equally betrays a full responsibility for negotiating the wages of its own employees. And it has taken three million unemployed to ram the painful truth home to both management and unions in the private sector.

Whereas Lord McCarthy and Mr Buckton been during the last three years? Mr Buckton in particular is behaving like Lamb's Chinaman, who took time to realise that it wasn't necessary to burn down his house to get roast pork. How much longer, and how many more unemployed, does he need?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BLAND,
Chairman,
Sir Joseph Causton & Sons Ltd,
Causton House,
Hopton Street, SE1.

Law on contempt

From Mr T. M. McGoldrick

Sir, Your correspondent of February 18, Mr R. C. McDonald, is no doubt a learned member of my profession. However, I feel obliged to state through your good offices my disapproval of his attempt to act as a spokesman for solicitors generally. Mr McDonald says that Miss Harman will receive no sympathy from any practising member of her own profession for her action. This simple assertion is wholly incorrect. I certainly feel sympathy for her and I also know of several colleagues in my profession who feel similarly.

Perhaps Mr McDonald is not aware that an appeal was launched by The National Council for Civil Liberties for funds to assist that organization to proceed with an appeal. That fund was contributed by a very large number of solicitors. Presumably, we can all safely assume that those solicitors who contributed to that fund felt sympathy for Miss Harman. Yours faithfully,
T. M. MCGOLDRICK,
McGoldrick & Company,
124 Deptford High Street, SE8.

Elegiac phrase

From Dr L. A. Moritz

Sir, Professor David Lowenthal does well to remind us in his instructive pastoral letter (February 9) how a misinterpretation of a phrase can acquire a life and an influence of its own. In the course of a perfunctory, he too mistranslates the Latin.

Et in Arcadia ego cannot mean "Even I, death, am in Arcadia" any more than "I too was in Arcadia": it must mean "I, death, am even in Arcadia" — as well as everywhere else.

Yours not, I hope, too pedantically,
L. A. MORITZ,
University College, Cardiff.

Deposits and interest

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In an article in today's issue (February 15) Mr Gordon Pepper cites the behaviour of M1 (which is currently rising at the rate of one per cent per annum) as evidence that "monetary policy is currently not too loose but is, if anything, in danger of becoming too tight".

He forgets that the behaviour of M1 is entirely a matter of the public's choice between non-interest bearing and interest-bearing forms of liquidity and has nothing to do with "monetary policy" in his sense. When interest rates paid on deposits are high, it is natural to economize on idle cash, especially when the rapid spread in the use of credit cards provides an effective substitute for cash payments.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
Cambridge,
February 15.

Mistaken identity

From Mr Michael Croft

Sir, In my account (article, February 17) of the Arts Council's handling of the media after the 1980 cuts, I stated that Sir Roy Shaw's deputy, Mr Richard Pulford, had turned "very shy" in response to persistent questioning by provincial journalists at an Arts Council press conference. I owe Mr Pulford an apology for I now learn that he was not present at that meeting: it was Mr Richard Hoggart who acted in Sir Roy Shaw's absence.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CROFT, Director,
National Youth Theatre of Great Britain,
Shaw Theatre,
100 Euston Road, NW1,
February 19.

Cheaper motoring on lead-free petrol

From Professor D. Bryce-Smith

Sir, It is good to see that the hazards to children's brains from the adulteration of petrol by lead are now being seriously debated in your columns and in Parliament. I hope I may be permitted to correct a serious technical misconception apparently shared by almost all concerned, from the Prime Minister downwards; namely that existing cars on the road could not run on lead-free petrol without expensive modifications, or without suffering serious engine damage. This is not true. Indeed, most cars can be expected to run better and more economically on properly formulated lead-free petrol.

Four technical aspects must be considered: (a) the need to provide fuels of appropriate anti-knock character, as measured by the octane number; (b) provision of a fuel having good anti-wear and anti-corrosion properties; (c) the need to minimise emissions of toxic combustion products; and (d) the need to minimise the energy required to propel a given car a given distance at a given speed.

Addition of lead merely provides one way among many of attempting to achieve these objectives. From the motorist's viewpoint it is one of the most disadvantageous, but the industry has a commitment to the status quo which is partly financial, partly traditional, and partly due to inertia. In short, in solidarity with the lead and motor industries, used its monopoly position and political influence to ensure that all United Kingdom petrol is leaded, and will stay that way albeit at somewhat lower levels. In this way, many non-technical people have come to believe that some lead must be necessary in the petrol for modern cars.

The truth is that in comparison with more modern methods, the traditional approach using lead achieves objective (a), fails badly on objectives (b) and (c), and is just about neutral, perhaps slightly negative, on objective (d) — not a very good score.

Alternative approaches to (a) exist, eg, additional catalytic reforming at the refinery to a higher octane number than at present; removal of low octane components by "molecular sieves" blending with high octane liquid fuels produced from refinery gases by alkylation; and the use of relatively non-toxic "octane improvers" such as t-butanol and methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE). Lead-free petrol need not mean low-octane petrol, contrary to popular impression.

The more modern alternatives, apart from providing an alternative to lead for objective (a), are far superior to lead for objectives

(b) and (c), and are also probably a little better for (d). The wear and corrosion-promoting properties of the present leaded petrol result from the need to incorporate hydrochloric acid-generating "lead scavengers" and are so great that the Civil Aviation Authority has issued Airworthiness Notice No 70 warning against the use of automobile fuel in piston-engined aircraft. This acid is a major cause of silencer corrosion and engine wear and is the main reason why lubricating oil must be changed after about 5,000 miles. With lead-free petrol, 10,000 to 15,000 miles between oil changes should be possible for all cars — a great saving to the motorist, but bad for sales of lubricating oil.

The only positive technical benefit from lead to set against these major demerits (and a marginal one at that) is a reduced rate of wear on exhaust valves. This only applies to cars having unhardened valves (the cost of hardening during manufacture is about 50p per car, and is only serious for such cars driven for prolonged periods under high-speed, high-load conditions. Valve wear is not serious under more normal driving conditions, and can be virtually eliminated, even for hard-driving, by addition of a trace of tricresyl phosphate to the petrol. This additive is much less toxic than lead, and poses no emission problem: it has already been widely added to petrol in the UK and USA.

This disposes of the last technical argument for retaining lead, even for existing cars. A major US oil company states that it has not had a single report of valve failure during over 30 years of selling lead-free petrol in the United States: most of the cars using this would presumably have had unhardened valves.

In fact, BP, Shell, Buremah, and Amoco were ready to supply lead-free petrol for the UK market some 10 years ago. Why then are so many years of preparation now supposed to be needed? And will it really take UK motor manufacturers some five years to work out how to harden valve seats when they already do this for many cars intended for export?

Mainly for our children's sake, but with cheaper motoring as a bonus, lead-free petrol should be the fuel of the immediate future. But Government has evidently been fed very bad technical information on this issue.

Yours truly,
D. BRYCE-SMITH,
Department of Chemistry,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading,
Berkshire,
February 16.

Women's equality

From Miss Jill Tweedie

Sir, In no other area of debate as interesting and far-reaching as the ideas of the women's movement could a columnist (Ronald Butt, February 18), even of your redundant organs, display such embarrassing ignorance and silliness without some professional misgivings. These ideas are being discussed and implemented by thoughtful people of all political persuasions throughout the world and the fact that Mr Butt is still not able to understand them is a grave disservice to your readers.

Mr Butt believes that women journalists concerned with women's equality "waste their time with feminism" and ought instead to be occupying themselves with local government. Would he, on the same premise, have advised Martin Luther King that he ought to give up fighting for black people and take to, say, nature notes instead? I suppose so.

Polly Toynbee, in extending her own fight for women's equality from *The Guardian* Women's Page to the SDP, has in my opinion taken on people as ignorant as such topics and thus is her choice and any aware person must wish her luck with them. She is, I fear, more than most of them deserve.

Yours sincerely,
JILL TWEEDIE,
14 Falkland Road, NW5,
February 19.

Riots and the media

From Dr Michael Tracey

Sir, Mary Whitehouse's letter to you (February 16) needs to be answered. She refers to Scarman's conclusion that the media had "played a significant role" in the spread of last year's riots. Scarman produces not one jot of evidence to support this conclusion.

Mary Whitehouse refers to the "sponsored" research. I am not quite sure what she means by this. Let me state categorically that the research, funded jointly by the BBC and the IBA, was independent. Howard Tumbler reported to me and to no one else.

The findings of the report are in keeping with almost every other piece of similar research. Mr Whitehouse has always wanted easy solutions to complex problems and seems totally unable to see that life on both sides of the barricade, is a sight more complex than she would wish it to be. She should also understand that the most revealing conclusion in the report is that no one — broadcaster, police, rioters — sees the role of television as she does.

That role, however, has undergone an interesting development in her letter to you. Her original view was that there was a "copycat" effect: young people saw scenes of rioting and themselves immediately went out to join the fracas. That is, frankly, nonsense. However, in her letter of February 16, she speaks not of "copycat" but of a "link between television and social violence".

She takes to task Richard Francis, of the BBC, for saying

them. She is, I fear, more than most of them deserve.

Yours sincerely,
JILL TWEEDIE,
14 Falkland Road, NW5,
February 19.

From Miss Dora Nash
Sir, Permit me to agree wholeheartedly with the intelligent article on feminism and the SDP by Ronald Butt. He does well to draw attention to the "inverted sexism" of the extreme feminist stance: all these self-appointed promoters of women's rights who are household names in their own tiny little world of feminist journalism and politics should prove themselves equal to men in real spheres of action. They frankly only give the impression that successful career women are all paranoid barbies.

And how ironic, have always thought, that *The Guardian* should have a special women's page at all. Are women incapable of understanding important world and domestic issues? Why isn't there a men's page? All of this is of course another good reason for sticking to *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
DORA NASH,
43 Church Street,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire,
February 18.

(February 12) that the corporation's "prime responsibility" is to present an honest picture. She would prefer that television played a role in "cooling things". I am not quite sure what she means by that, though I would have thought that by drawing attention to such events as riots television opened up the possibility of "cooling things". The time did after all go to Toxteth after the riots. That aside, Richard Francis is correct: the only responsibility of the BBC is to educate, inform and entertain, and not to engage in social engineering.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL TRACEY, Head,
Broadcasting Research Unit,
British Film Institute,
127 Charing Cross Road, WC2,
February 17.

On the wrong track

From Mrs Shirley Williams, MP for Warrington (SDP)

Sir, Before a new distortion enters the record as well as *The Times* Diary (February 17), I may point out that I haven't missed a train for as far back as I can remember.

The whole story began with a statement by Roy Jenkins at a press conference, based on a muddled message he received, and for which he apologized to me subsequently.

It must bore your readers as much as it bores me. May I suggest you now drop it? Yours sincerely,
SHIRLEY WILLIAMS,
House of Commons, SW1,
February 17.

'Sale' of places for undergraduates

From Professor A. R. Fersht

Sir, Wadham College in selling two undergraduate places for £500,000 (report, February 19) is only doing on a small scale for a large return what the Government is forcing universities elsewhere to do on a large scale for a small return. By manipulating student fees, the Government has made it necessary for certain fine institutions to tout abroad for students and to maintain a high intake of foreign students.

Whereas the action by Wadham College will not deprive any home students of places at Oxford, the actions of the present Government have resulted in home students being prevented from studying high-level science and technology. Yours faithfully,
A. R. FERSHT,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Chemistry,
South Kensington SW7,
February 20.

From Professor Patrick McGrath
Sir, If Wadham College is prepared to "sell" places, and if, as is suggested, this practice is to become increasingly common, then the institutions concerned ought in fairness to everyone to draw up a price list (with special offers) so that consumers may know what is available. They might even consider holding a university auction.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK MCGRATH,
University of Bristol, Bristol
Department of History,
Wills Memorial Building,
Queens Road,
Bristol,
February 20.

A television archive

From the Director of the British Universities Film Council

Sir, A video equivalent of the newspaper library at Colindale is a bold proposal and deserves serious attention. Nicholas Pronay and David Clark (February 12) have highlighted the fact that a selective approach to the broadcasting of television militates against the understanding of its cumulative effect.

Their scheme is complementary to the existing work of preservation undertaken by the television companies for their own purposes and by the National Film Archives in the public interest. It would provide an invaluable record for future generations. The urgent task now is to examine closely the financial and copyright implications of making a complete record of television output. The sum suggested is modest in relation to the combined broadcasting budget, perhaps a levy on the broadcasters or generosity from a sponsor could raise the sum required to get the scheme underway.

Historians in the future will certainly find it hard to understand why a medium so influential and all-pervasive was allowed to disappear into the ether leaving only a patchy and unrepresentative record behind. Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH OLIVER,
British Universities Film Council Ltd,
81 Dean Street, W1,
February 15.

Self-employed benefit

From Mr Robin A. Howard

Sir, Mr H. T. H. Goodwin (February 13) is a quarter of a century behind the times. Since 1956 it has not been true that "the only way for a self-employed person to enjoy a pension on retirement is to save money... to provide capital... in order to produce income". A much better way, and one which most self-employed persons now adopt, is to fund a pension by annual premiums paid out of earned income on which tax relief is obtained. Such pensions are treated as earned income and are not subject to the investment income surcharge.

The retired self-employed people who do suffer most grievously from the system are those most of whose working lives have been spent before 1956. Successive governments have shown a callous indifference to their plight, and if the present Government wishes to help both the elderly and the self-employed at a stroke at minimal cost to the community let it enact a reform along the lines suggested by Mr Goodwin for all such persons born before, say, 1907.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN A. HOWARD,
51 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

Legal precedence

From Sir Robert Megarry

Sir, The Rev John Pollock (February 18) justly remarks upon Sir Frederick Pollock having continued on the Bench as Lord Chief Baron until 1866 (not 1886) he retired at the age of 62 years and 9 months. Yet he cannot make good the claim to have been the oldest common law judge ever to have sat upon the Bench.

Indeed, when he retired he was some seven years younger than Sir Salathiel Lovell was when in 1708 he was appointed to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer; and a Baron he remained until his death some five years later. His unusual first name was biblical: see I Chron iii 17, Luke iii 27.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. MEGARRY,
Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,
February 19.

†† The date 1886 was a misprint.

THE ARTS

Television
Breaking
cover

Police (BBC1) last night triumphantly abandoned gritty realism and took off for the realms of fantasy with *The Duchess and the Detective*. Leaving the horrors of rape victim interviews behind, it entered the world of the country house mystery. The cast included the householders, and her two guests, the historian Sir Arthur Bryant and Adrian Dainton — "I'm a semi-well-known painter."

Acting, as they say, on a tip-off, the police filled the house with 18 bodies, hoping to catch the burglars after they had broken in. Inhibition and class consciousness divided the guards and the guarded. "We're only worried, Madame...er...Duchess," stammered one officer. The villains went untrapped and, in the euphoria that followed the release of the suppressed hysteria of the night, the police congratulated themselves on a smooth operation, a strangely abstract impulse.

In Monaco they do things differently. In *Hot Champagne and First-night Nerves* (BBC 2) David Pearson followed the Drama Group of Monaco, all expatriate English, through their production of *The Heiress*. This apparently frothy little idea resulted in fly-on-the-wall realism of the most painful variety. Sobbing policemen could not compete with the horrible verbal slaughter inflicted by John Bromley, the director, and Joan Hall, the group's founder, on members of the cast behind their backs.

Optimism dictated Alec Nisbett's choice of Sri Lanka for his Horizon programme about malaria. *The Million Murders* Death. That country is acting more efficiently than most to eliminate the disease. Indeed in 1962 it succeeded but, in one of the elaborate retributions malaria constructs against those who would combat it, its efforts were undermined — by illegal gem miners who left stagnant pools in their deserted pits where the mosquitos multiplied. Nisbett set out to establish the human and technical complexity of the problem as well as its urgency. It was a solid documentary, speaking economically and movingly and without redundant rhetoric.

Bryan Appleyard

Galleries
Confrontation by a modern 'classic'

Rufino Tamayo:
Recent Paintings
Marlborough Fine Art
Ger van Elk
Serpentine Gallery
Käthe Kollwitz: The
Graphic Works
ICA

Though prophets are traditionally thought to be without honour in their own countries, precisely the opposite seems to be true of Latin American artists. Whether from cultural chauvinism or from extraordinary speed of sympathetic response, most of the successful ones find that in their own countries they can sell so much, at such amazingly high prices, that they do not really need even to look farther afield. Once this pattern is established they are unlikely to be able to break it, even if they want to, because in London, Paris and New York they will be, for all their fame at home, just so many more unknown painters competing in an already crowded market: their prices would naturally have to be much lower, and it could well be a problem to find a dealer who would be willing to take the gamble.

Something of this kind has happened to Rufino Tamayo, the leading Mexican painter of the generation just junior to that of the famous muralists Orozco, Rivera and Siqueiros. Even though he lived in New York and Paris for nearly 30 years, from 1936 to 1964, he has grown so convincingly into his status as a national institution that nowadays he is likely to be little more than a name outside Mexico, and certainly outside the Americas. Apparently while he was living in Paris he did have a single one-man show in London, though it seems not to have been important enough to impinge on the records; for most British art-lovers the show at Marlborough Fine Art three years ago was very likely the first opportunity they had had to see a body of his work in anything but reproduction.

It is not easy to approach the work of a modern classic, or a painter who is widely so regarded, when he is already 80 (Tamayo is now an incredibly youthful and active 83). Especially if much of what has been written about him is subtly misleading. Much play has been made, for instance, of his American Indian blood, and of his known interest in collecting Pre-Columbian artifacts. Since there is clearly some influence from primitive art in many of his earlier paintings, the equation has been too briskly made: the sources of the



Kollwitz's anguished protest in "The Volunteers", 1922-23

influence must be locally American. But, coolly observed, his work does not look like that at all: the tribal masks which have helped form a lot of his faces are surely African or, even more evidently, Oceanic, and their effect must be filtered through Picasso, a friend and admitted idol of Tamayo.

Tamayo is, and always has been, a fine and subtle colourist, with a unique feeling for the way texture and tone interact. In the recent pictures on show at Marlborough Fine Art until Saturday (the latest hardly dry in time to be hung) the surface is cloudy and chalky-looking, suggestive of an ancient mural, so that one gets the impression of colour being revealed through the wall or juggling with intricate reflections. His less fiddled-with photographs, such as the *Missing Persons* series, unfortunately tend to suggest stills from a bad movie — though, again, that is all perhaps part of the intention.

It is surprising that an artist as well-known by name as Käthe Kollwitz should apparently have had only one important showing in Britain before the ICA's comprehensive collection of *The Graphic Works*, on show until March 14. The dangers, given the present climate of opinion, are that she will be reduced to protest art or woman's art and left at that. Fortunately the impact is too powerful for such simplistic responses to seem sufficient.

In fact, Kollwitz herself would have rejected them. She did not really fit in with any school or movement, largely because of her refusal to be pigeonholed. She was obviously, in her art and her life, on

the side of the hungry, the suffering, the oppressed, but she could not align herself with any one political party, reasonably feeling that none had an all-purpose solution. She was the most famous woman artist in Germany, at least from 1900, but she rejected the role of spokesman for women's art, believing that quality was more important than gender. She was disregarded by the Left because her tone was generally so gloomy and obsessed with death (not the correct, positive, constructive approach at all), while denounced by the Nazis as "degenerate".

Now, as then, she stands or falls alone. Though it is possible to find her work a little monotonous in its constant gloom and despondency and its small range of subject-matter, it is immediately apparent that her powers as a draughtsman were extraordinary, and there have been few artists, in this century or any other, who had such complete control over the tricky medium of the woodcut. The drawings show that when she wished she could depict with the most exquisite precision details of plant life or of human appearance. But her heart lay in the great cries of anguished protest represented by the major graphic series such as the *Weavers' Uprising* lithographs of 1897, the *War* woodcuts of 1922-23 and, her latest major work, the *Death* lithographs she did in the early days of Hitler's rule. Many of these are closer to the private agony of Munch than the melodramatics of Orozco; they have lost none of their ability to evoke pity and terror.

John Russell Taylor

Opera
Delius unplaced

Margot la Rouge
Radio 3

I cannot think of any composer around the turn of the century less fitted than Delius to make something viable out of a verismo package of sex, low life and crime passionelle. Yet this is what he attempted in *Margot la Rouge*, which on Sunday afternoon after 80 years received its world premiere in a BBC production.

The opera is, it must be said, as weak as it is unlikely, but probably we would have heard it before now if the full score had not been lost. Delius wrote it as part of a competition for one-act operas held by the publisher Sonzogno; a similar contest organized by the rival house of Ricordi a dozen years earlier had resulted in *Cavalleria rusticana*. But *Margot* was unplaced in its field, and although Delius privately published some copies of the vocal score, which Ravel had arranged for him, he was unable to stimulate interest in what was his fifth opera. He did not, however, forget it. Parts of the score, the best parts, it now emerges, were given words from Whitman and assembled to form his last work, *Idyll*, at the beginning of the 1930s.

Eric Fenby, who was of course working with Delius during those last years, orchestrated the Ravel piano score to provide the version used for Sunday's performance, and not surprisingly he provides a luxurious tapestry that sounds perfectly authentic, recalling particularly the world of Delius's previous opera, *A Village Romeo and Juliet*. It is not a style, though, destined to bring life to the affairs of prostitutes and alcoholics in a Paris bar. The present and the actual were never very important to Delius, and *Margot* only begins to work when the title heroine and her sergeant, who arrives by chance to rescue her from her fate, dream of their happy past and their idyllic future away from the city, amid woodlands and silver streams.

Lois McDonald and Kenneth Woolman were effectively in the central roles, although an opera which mostly wanders in recitative and is over in 40 minutes does not offer many opportunities to its singers. The heart of it is to be found rather in the orchestra, in music which the BBC Concert Orchestra under Norman Del Mar played quite beautifully. *Margot* may now safely be left to sleep again.

Paul Griffiths

Concert

Fischer-Dieskau/
Holl

Covent Garden

When song recitalists include a Richard Strauss group, they almost always stick to the songs of Strauss's brilliant youth, and seldom venture into his mature work, much more individual though it is. On Sunday Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau devoted the whole of his recital at the Royal Opera House to songs by Richard Strauss. He sang 26 of them, and hardly touched on the early and most famous, until it was time for encores.

That was to be expected, since he has recorded all those suitable for a male singer, and is well acquainted with the gems usually ignored. He was in sovereign voice, light on the breath and witty in "Mein Wagen rollt langsam", elegantly negotiating the melisma at the end of "Himmelsboten", which dwells on the beloved's round breasts. His

bass notes were firm and true, and he still can float easy, wooing tone above the tenor stage.

Fischer-Dieskau's voice is no longer the honeyed baritone of his thirties; that sort of vocal production leads to unsteadiness as the singer grows older. He will be 57 this year, and there is no trace of wobble in his voice. He has honed it, and fined it, so that the effect is near to modulated speech, rather dry perhaps, but musical all the time, accurate, sensitive, expressive and, in "Freundliche Vision" at the end of the recital, pure bel canto. In "Ständchen", an earlier encore, the singer even suggested the light baritone of a young boy.

Fischer-Dieskau brought a new accompanist, Harnut Holl, a pianist of abundant imagination, dazzling technicality and amazing lightness, often too discreet for the music, but a joy to hear

William Mann

Dance

Steps towards spectacular unreality

The Sleeping Beauty

Palais des Congrès,
Paris

Try to imagine a modern hall holding nearly twice as many spectators as Covent Garden, and seating them in wide armchairs arranged in long rows in one vast ascending tier. That will give you an idea of the size of the Palais des Congrès in Paris, part of a huge edifice at the Porte Maillot which also holds a shopping centre, an hotel and an airport bus terminal. Not the most romantic or glamorous of settings, you will gather, but it is there that the Ballet de l'Opera is giving *The Sleeping Beauty* six times a week for a season that runs until March 20.

Visually it is a strange mixture. The 520 costumes designed by Bernard Daydé equip the dancers with large head-dresses and longer cloaks or veils than you would think practicable for dancing in. But all the characters are dressed to



The captivating Elisabeth Platel, with Jean-Yves Lormeau

show off their legs, even the King and Queen. That, together with the prancing manner of the spectacular processions which start everything off, could be puzzling if you fail to observe the brief note, tucked away in the lavish programme book in which Rosella Hightower, the director, explains that she thinks of it as happening somewhere between Heaven and Earth, with characters who are half human, half bird.

Well, it is a fairy story anyway, so another step away from reality is no great harm, and it does help reconcile those lavish costumes, in gold, red or blue, with the black and white settings made up of images from Gustave Doré's engravings: pillars, statues and

staircases, trees and waterfalls. Hidden behind the flights of steps painted on gauzes are real steps, and the characters spend a fair amount of time rushing up and down them, appearing on a platform high above the main stage, where various climactic groupings are arranged.

To the decorative elements already mentioned there are added projections of photographs by a painter, Serge Diakonoff, in which faces are shown painted with strange designs, some much stranger than others. They start during the fairies' solos in the prologue, and at first you see just the face of whoever is dancing, superimposed on the backcloths about twice as tall as the dancer herself: a way, you might think of letting spectators at the back of the hall know what the dancer looks like.

With the arrival of the Lilac Fairy and Carabosse, fantasy begins to take over: the former has a magic horse painted on one cheek, the latter is painted with elaborate patterns like those of Kabuki performers, turning her face into a mask of evil. Later, her influence at the moment of the spell is indicated by a head hidden within a helmet like a stone wall, and the sleeping princess is represented by a face, covered in patterns like the bark of a tree wearing flowers instead of hair.

Why such elaborate fantasy photographs rather than paintings or statues? Simple: Could a statue or painting close or open its eyes as these do?

or otherwise changed the traditional choreography, most successfully the vision scene where, I am told, she has borrowed a great deal from Bronislava Nijinska's famous production in Paris two decades ago, in which she danced Aurora.

The nymphs who accompany Aurora in that scene move fast about the stage than we are used to, and their steps are arranged with a wider amplitude, but what they do is obviously based on Petipa's original, with the characteristic phrases emerging only from the freer patterns, and it looks splendid as well at being right for this stage.

The quality of the dancing, as usual with this company, is high. I saw two of the five dancers who are announced to play Aurora during the run, the one of the most fascinating casts as Prince Désiré, and two couples in the Bluebird duet.

Noella Pontois is a ballerina of splendid assurance, at the height of her powers; her balances recall Fonteyn in her prime and she has a purity in her movements that enables her to stand up to the comparison. Elisabeth Platel, the other Aurora I caught, is the youngest of the Paris ballerinas, promoted a couple of months ago and only in her early twenties. Already she dances with a sweet confidence that is entirely captivating, a marvellously assured line and especially in the Vision scene, a heart-warming sensitivity.

Her Prince was Jean-Yves Lormeau, better suited to this romantic part both by looks and temperament than either of the others I saw, by far the most able Stéphane Prince. Bart is a forceful Bluebird, a role in which Fabrice Bourgeois, thrown on as a reserve because of another dancer's injury, also danced admirably.

Among the other women, Florence Clerc and Monique Loundières both dance well as Princess Florine, Sylvie Clavier is a malevolent Carabosse and Françoise Zumbo a gracious Lilac Fairy, even if the solo now owes more to experience than to freshness. Like the Royal Ballet, this company is bursting with young talent eagerly seizing every chance to shine. The visit to Covent Garden planned for this summer has fallen through for financial reasons, I hear; a great pity because they have much to offer.

John Percival

A FIRST DATE WITH KENNETH MACMILLAN...

ITV Today at 2.25pm

A LOT OF HAPPINESS

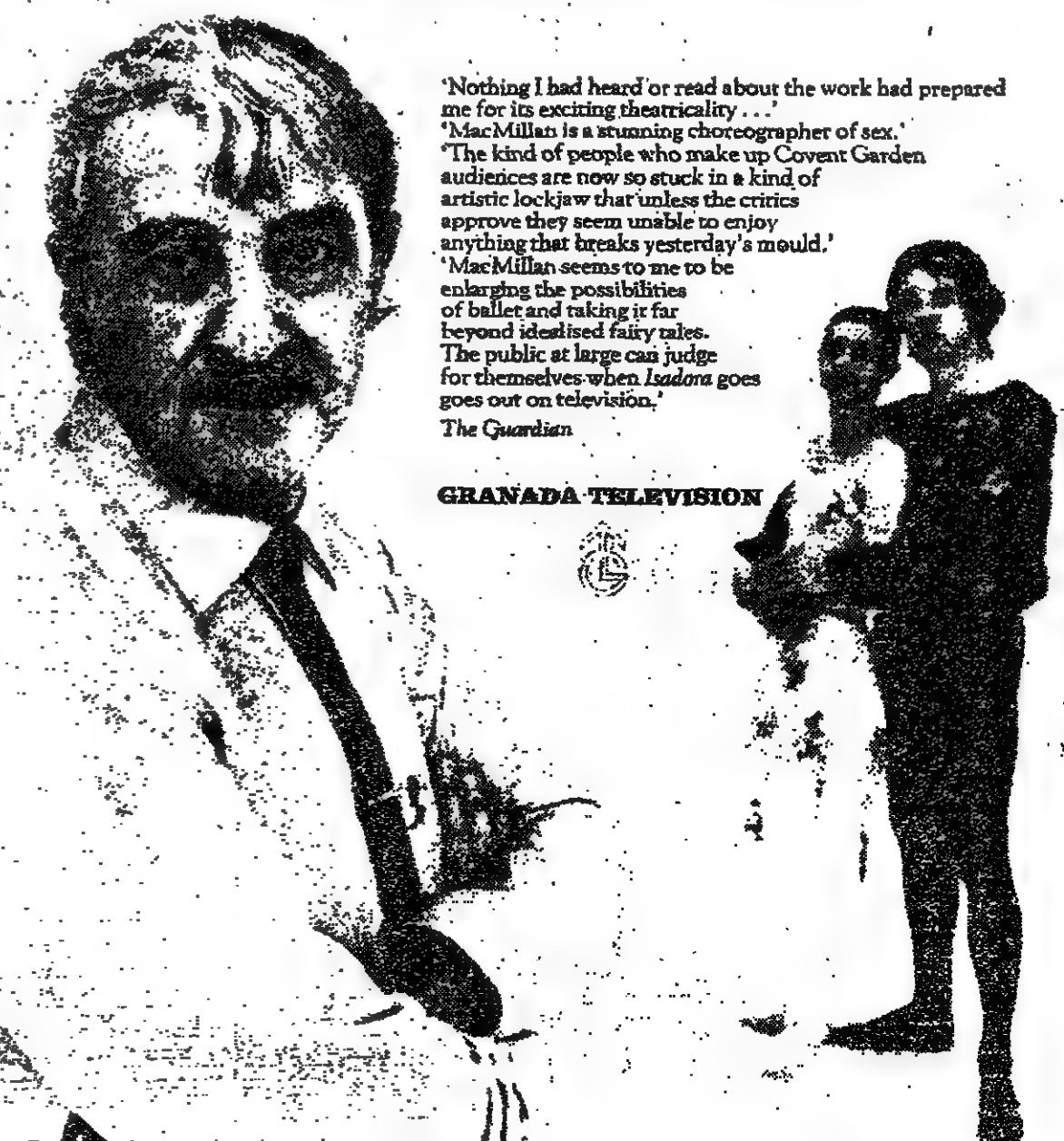
Kenneth MacMillan, one of the world's leading choreographers, is seen at work as he creates a ballet for television, with two stars from the renowned Stratford Ballet, Vladimir Kles and Birgit Keil. Directed by Jack Gold.

'Gold's programme manages to squeeze right into the space between creative genius and bravura performance to draw a chart of the myriad tiny capillaries running between the two. It was easily the best programme about ballet I have ever seen.' *The Financial Times*

AND LATER TONIGHT, A SECOND AT 9.30...

ISADORA

MacMillan's controversial ballet-with-words on the life and death of the incredible Isadora Duncan, from the stage of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Directed by Derek Bailey. Danced by Merle Park, spoken by Mary Miller, with the Royal Ballet.



'Nothing I had heard or read about the work had prepared me for its exciting theatricality...
'MacMillan is a stunning choreographer of sex.'
'The kind of people who make up Covent Garden audiences are now so stuck in a kind of artistic lockjaw that unless the critics approve they seem unable to enjoy anything that breaks yesterday's mould.'
'MacMillan seems to me to be enlarging the possibilities of ballet and taking it far beyond idealised fairy tales. The public at large can judge for themselves when Isadora goes out on television.'
The Guardian

GRANADA TELEVISION

COMEDY OF THE YEAR
1980
EDUCATING RITA
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Booking 437 4506 CC 379 6563

Tate Gallery
Museum London SW1
LANDSEER
This first major exhibition of the work of Sir Edwin Landseer includes the well known and the unexpected: animal life, Highland scenes and famous pets, Victorian society portraits and witty sketches.
Presented with support from S. Pearson & Co.
10 February to 12 April
Admission £1
Weekdays 10-5.50 (Thursdays 10-7.50; Sundays 2-5.50)
Closed Good Friday
Recorded Information 01-821 7128

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Split views on bid for Eagle Star... BICC catches up

Analysts divided on Allianz plans

Market opinion is divided on the likelihood of a full-scale Allianz Versicherungs bid for Eagle Star, the composite insurance group headed by Sir Denis Mountain. But the share price has again begun to rise to within a few pence of the year's high (Drew Johnston writes).

Last week, speculation was boosted when Tilney and Co, the Liverpool stockbroker firm, said there was a high probability that Allianz would bid for the 70 per cent of outstanding Eagle Star shares.

But a straw poll of top composite insurance sector analysts yesterday indicated that in their view, the prospects for an all-out bid later this year are by no means sure.

The views of the sector-watchers range from absolute conviction that Allianz will not come back, to cautious expectation that it might.

Wood Mackenzie, the Edinburgh brokers, say they come into the latter category, but at the same time recommend a tightening of holdings in the share.

Other analysts believe the share value — up to 387p yesterday is at least 100p higher than its rating warrants. Within the sector,



Sir Denis Mountain, Chairman of Eagle Star

analysts point to Eagle Star's price earnings ratio which is 3 or 4 points greater than higher quality shares such as General Accident. Its yield, at 5.7 per cent, is lower than most other insurance stocks, and stands at the level of all-share average dividend yield.

One forecast gaining increasing support is that Allianz will settle for its 28 per cent stake as a trade investment and try to negotiate a cooperation agreement with Eagle Star. Allianz is no stranger to

such arrangements, at least not in West Germany. But it has not, so far, held onto a minority stake in an overseas business.

Eagle Star's private assessment of the Allianz offensive could differ from the public face it has so far presented, and this could provide a basis for sitting down and talking.

The real issue now is whether and when reaction will set in on the share price.

Pretax profits for 1981 are estimated around £75m, with a dividend yield of 6 per cent. The 1980 figure was £66m when the yield was 4.3 per cent.

Cable group's outlook good

BICC is known for its good defensive qualities in a bear market. Yesterday the market developed a taste for the stock, but it was not for this reason Sally White writes. The solid, heavy electronics were all in demand. Ferranti, it is true, was again rumoured to about to receive a bid, but Thorne and Rascal were also chased.

BICC is reporting in just a couple of weeks, and had been looking left behind in the general run-up of the market. The world's largest specialist cable manufacturer, it is making a great success of its international side. Two-thirds of the profits come from overseas. On a pile of 13 a number of brokers thought it looked

cheap enough to recommend.

Estimates of the pretax profits range between £93m and £100m against £74.6 last time. The interims showed a gain of 16 per cent, including £5m of currency gains, and there are thought to be more currency gains in the second half.

One fund manager said: Look at the profits growing. In the last 50 years they reported £32m, £44m, £47, £57m the just under £75m, and much of that when British capital goods industry was fighting against a recession.

It is only recently that BICC has made a significant push into the electronics sector. It picked its areas clearly, not to jump straight into the deep end of managing higher technology than its experience warranted.

Starting with BICC-Burndy — which was a joint venture with the American Burndy group — has become involved with electronics progressively. In 1976 it added a couple of companies involved in supplying control systems, and then added Vero Electronics, circuit boards and is in component distribution.

Next step was in March last year when it bought Boschert, a leading American manufacturer of electronic switching power supplies. In August it bought the outstanding 30 per cent of BICC-Burndy. Then in September it added Scaletro, which makes connectors for high frequency links for the telecommunications industries.

Fielding Newson-Smith, said:

"In three steps they took their electronics related turnover to above £100m a year". Admittedly only a small chunk in a total of £1,500m but an important one.

BICC also has small growth which will flower in a few years that attract the growth funds, such as optical fibres. Not a side from which to expect but contracts in the short term, but in two or three years.

"Problematical" is the word used by analysts to describe potential sources of new business such as the Channel Tunnel, or further electrification of the British Rail system. But BICC has firmer business than that in prospect.

The best point of all for BICC is that its prospects are so tied to the British economy. And to top it all it has a strong balance sheet.

At the halfway stage net gearing was thought to be at about 24 per cent after taking first half retained profits into account.

After the rights issue and profits increase, allowing for acquisition, this figure could be down to 15 per cent.

Amos Hinton undervalued

Frustration for fund managers is undervalued stock they cannot get their hands on (Drew Johnston writes). This looks to be the position at Amos Hinton, the north-eastern food and drink retailer, where the share price has

been rising steadily. It rose 8p to 308p yesterday.

Inaccessibility of the ordinary shares provides a clue that the share price is rising on fundamentals. It has been regarded as a takeover candidate in the past with Kwik-Save at one stage an interested party, but Hinton is well protected by its family shareholding.

The shareholding structure gives each of the 1.1 million shares 10 times the voting power of the ordinary shares.

A thorough management consultant's review of the business is said to be responsible for putting Hinton's back among the growth shares.

A Common Market view is that Stock Exchange revision of the rules on restricted voting rights will take five or six years to introduce fully. One analyst says that by that time, Hinton should have grown sufficiently to be too big an acquisition bite for any but the largest stores groups.

Whether this view is justified, cutting out its unsuccessful discount stores and concentrating on expanding its fresh foods business seems to be paying off.

Results for the year to March, 1982 are expected to be good. Pretax profit could well be almost double last year's at about £2.4m.

At the half year, profits rose dramatically from £470,000 to £1.09m. The dividend yield is 2.9 per cent, and the price earnings ratio is around 11.

Announcement of figures is expected in the second half of May.

INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

The Japanese economy is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.5 per cent between fiscal 1982, beginning in April, and fiscal 1986, the Japan Economic Research Centre says in a medium-term forecast.

Chiefly because of a slowdown in exports of consumer products and plants, Japan posted the first deficit in 17 years in its trade with China last year, the Japan External Trade Organisation says.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representatives of the United States, Britain and France have handed over 19.4 tonnes of gold to Czechoslovakia under an agreement by which Czechoslovakia compensates for property nationalized after the Second World War in return for the gold seized from the country by the Nazis and held by Britain and the United States.

CANADA

The United States and Canada held formal talks in Geneva under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade without resolving the Canadian investment limitations challenged by Washington, which claims that agreement by Canada with incoming foreign investors cause international trade distortions.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka wants Malaysia to take part in joint ventures for industries such as coconut oil processing, plastics, or child cultivation, fish raising and tourism.

FRANCE

CDP Chimie, the chemicals division of the French State Coal Authority, has signed a licensing agreement under which Shinjoh Chemical of Japan will use CDP Chimie's linear low-density polyethylene production process.

In January French retail price growth accelerated to a monthly rate of 1 per cent, from 0.6 per cent in December, according to a provisional estimate by the National Statistics Institute in Paris.

French retail prices rose an estimated 1 per cent last month, compared with a 0.6 per cent rise in December.

CHINA

China's 1981 trade deficit with the United States narrowed to \$1,700 (£5.7m), \$2,700 (£1.4m) a year earlier, according to United States Commerce Department figures, the Asian Wall Street Journal reports.

EGYPT

Egyptian premier, Mr Fouad Moeideen, has announced new measures to tighten import controls as part of a programme to strengthen domestic production and boost the country's economy.

BELGIUM

Steel output in the non-communist world rose 3 per cent (last month) but fell 4.2 per cent from a year earlier to 35.8 million tonnes, the International Iron and Steel Institute reports from Brussels.

SOUTH KOREA

PYE TVT is to supply television transmitters worth £10.5m to the Korean Broadcasting System.

NOTTINGHAM MFG

Knitwear sales push up profits

Nottingham Manufacturing has topped market expectations mainly due to higher sales of its knitted garments caused by the hard winter. Pretax profits jumped to £19m in the year to December compared with £15m last time well above estimates which were in the range of £17.5m. This, with news of a higher final dividend of 4.8p gross, making a total of 6.42p against 5.7p gross, sent the group's shares up 4p to 167p, a new high for the year.

Nottingham's figures are impressive by any standards in the depressed textile industry and have come out significantly higher in the second half.

In the first half the group pushed profits up one-third to £5.5m but this was slightly misleading since the first half of 1980 was still suffering from the deepening recession. But the second-half benefited particularly from greater turnover of its knitted outerwear products which account for 55 per cent of the group's sales.

Total group turnover rose £20m to £192m in the year with most of the increase

coming from sales of knitted wear, hosiery and other clothes. Marks & Spencer is still the group's largest customer and although prices have not moved significantly in the period volume is up. In turn Nottingham is M & S's second largest supplier after Courtaulds.

Nottingham considers its trading margins are under pressure but at 7.4 per cent this is still above the average in textile sector.

Raw material prices have held at relatively constant levels and further benefits have come from continuing improvements from the group's rationalization measures taken last year.

The group's exacting management policy has again proved itself and working capital is tightly under control. Cash on balance, including investment in leased assets, has increased to £58m from the year end to £51m in the previous year.

LATEST RESULTS

Company	Div	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
at 12m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Anglo-Ind. Inv. (P)	—	0.48(0.44)	—	3.2(3)	8/4	8.2(8)
Abbey Plc (P)	0.29(10.15)	0.56(0.57)	0.32(16.50)	0.7(0.7)	—	2.05(2.05)
C.Baynes (P)	2.06(1.92)	0.41(0.34)	3.53(3.53)	0.5(0.4)	29/4	0.7(0.6)
Englebot Invest (P)	—	1.08(1.28)	1.98(1.97)	1.05(1.2)	2/4	1.8(1.8)
Inv. 1st of Group (P)	—	0.61(0.48)	3.26(2.85)	3.0(2.8)	30/4	5.4(4.4)
Joseph Hoyle (P)	1.75(2.28)	0.04(0.08)	5.13(12.5)	—	—	—
Joe Hodge (P)	—	0.14(0.14)	1.8(1.6)	1.07(1.07)	2/4	—
South. Mfg. (P)	182.7(173.8)	1.9(1.5)	18.8(18.5)	3.4(3)	1/7	4.5(4)
Rooney Trust (P)	—	1.85(2.02)	4.1(4.5)	3.1(—)	2/4	4.4(4.4)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Earnings in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.25. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss; b=net revenue; after tax; c=Declared gross; d=Gross income; e=Adjusted for extra items.

Nottingham never releases figures on its carpet division but these activities, despite the recession in the industry, are believed to be in the black.

Carpets account for 15 per cent of turnover and in the current year its latest acquisition, the assets bought recently from the receiver at Homfray Carpets for £4.5m, should make a positive contribution this year.

EUROFLAME

Shares inquiry

The Stock Exchange is investigating dealings in the shares of Euroflame Holdings, the log-burning stoves distributor, whose Unlisted Securities Market quote was suspended eight days ago after a New Year's Eve announcement that the company would make a substantial loss this year.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Exchange chairman, said last week that the Exchange was investigating Euroflame, but listed that its inquiries were mainly directed at the statements in the group's prospectus before it came to the USM last March.

Yesterday, Mr John Leaman, senior partner of stockbrokers Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co who were brokers to the new issue and are still retained, said they were now answering questions from the Stock Exchange on the deals in Euroflame shares.

Mr Leaman added: "But we don't know what the position is with the company's statement and we have not spoken to Tring Hall recently."

Euroflame was bought by the small issuing house Tring Hall Securities, which still has around 53 per cent of the shares. After the company's Stock Exchange suspension at 8p a share, a statement

was promised for last Wednesday.

Mr Dennis Poll, for Tring Hall, was said to be unavailable for comment yesterday and a spokesman for Mr John Viall, Euroflame chairman and managing director, said: "He's busy at the moment and then he has to go out."

Mr Viall joined Euroflame in October 1980. In a review of the group's prospects before its USM listing, Sternberg, Thomas Clarke said: "Mr Viall has previously acted as a marketing consultant to Euroflame and has some 20 years' experience as managing director of various businesses and in the sales and marketing field."

DISTILLERS

Stake in bank

Distillers, the whisky giant whose chairman is Mr John Cater, has finally confirmed what the stock market had suspected for some time, that it had built up a stake of nearly 5 per cent in the Bank of Scotland.

The company took its stake last July by buying through the market, when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was still investigating the two rival takeover bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland. The other main Scottish bank, from Standard Chartered and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The commission eventually vetoed the two bids earlier this year and Distillers said yesterday that it saw its stake just as an investment.

"There is no intention of a takeover in view of the present situation," said director Mr Charles Robertson but he added: "If the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's view had been



Mr John Cater

otherwise, we might have thought quite differently." Mr Robertson was reluctant to be drawn on what this meant, although he conceded that a desire to see a big part of Scottish banking remaining independent in the event that Royal Bank was taken had been part of Distillers' strategy.

The stake was taken, however, without the knowledge or desire of the Bank of Scotland, Distillers said. The Bank of Scotland has never made any secret of its wish to stay independent of its opposition to the Royal Bank's merger plans. Meanwhile, Bank of Scotland shares rose 10p to 452p yesterday, but market men attributed the rise to a good day for clearing bank shares as the reporting season is in full swing rather than to speculation over the Distillers stake.

Cawdow

Receiver called Receivers were called in yesterday to Cawdow Industrial Holdings, the Manchester-

er dyeing house and kitchen furniture group, which has been losing money for three years.

Only a month ago, an encouraging statement was made from Mr Michael Hoare, part-time chairman and a former Playboy director, that Cawdow's trading losses were being reduced as a result of cost-cutting measures.

But now the board says the financial position has deteriorated to the point where it felt unable to trade and asked Barclays to call in the receiver. The group has arrangements with Barclays for a seven-year loan of £750,000 and overdrafts up to £2m but present borrowings stand at £2.5m. Cawdow, formerly the British Cotton and Wool Dyers Association, employs some 500 staff in its factories.

Philip Livesey, joint receiver with Mr Cyril Field of the Manchester office of Cork, Gully, said last night he aimed to keep the business going while reviewing the company. But he hopes to sell all the interests which include engineering, activities, DIY and clothing stores, kitchen furniture and four clothes shops.

Cawdow lost £944,000 in the last year to March 1981 as sales slipped to £11.5m and the dividend was passed. Closure costs then amounted to £200,000. In the half year to September losses were stemmed to £415,000 compared with £549,000 in the previous year. The group made a profit of £400,000 in 1979.

Later last year Illingworth Morris and Mrs Pamela Mason sold their near 34 per cent stake in the company. The group's shares had recovered a few pence recently before they were suspended last Friday at 14p.

BIDS AND DEALS

Acceptance of the offer by Stock Exchange Holdings for Tanks Consolidated Investments have been received in respect of over 90%, the balance to be acquired compulsorily.

Harris Queensway Group has purchased 12 shares from Herday Holdings for £650,000. The shares are mainly in the Midlands and North-east and have a total area of approximately 89,000 sq ft. They will be added to the group's House of Windsor estate of 100 high street furniture stores.

Completion of United Biscuits' acquisition from Colgate Holdings (UK) of the issued share and loan capital of Joseph Terry & Sons, of a wholly owned subsidiary has taken place.

Micro-biologicals, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire, has been acquired by Mr Michael Roach and Mr Keith Thompson with the backing of IFCF and Pegasus Holdings, the Lloyds Bank development capital subsidiary. The company's sales have risen sharply to £1.1m with profits of £224,000.

The board of Robinson Brothers (Rydens Green) states that after the passing of the Companies Act 1980 it has become necessary for the company to decide whether it wishes to become a new style public limited company or to re-register as a private company.

The directors now propose that it should re-register as a private company. Holders of the preference shares need have no concern as to the change of status. The preference shares will continue to be quoted on the Stock Exchange as before and the Stock Exchange has confirmed that the decision for private company status will not affect the listing.

Occidental Petroleum intends

RETAIL SALES

Year	Sales by volume	Sales by value
(1971=100)	1981	1982
1980 1st Qtr	104.7	+3.0
2nd Qtr	104.1	+1.3
3rd Qtr	104.2	+0.9
4th Qtr	104.2	+0.9
1981 1st Qtr	106.6	+2.3
2nd Qtr	104.7	+1.8
3rd Qtr	105.5	+0.8
4th Qtr	105.4	+0.8
1982 1st Qtr	104.4	+1.0
2nd Qtr	104.2	+0.8
3rd Qtr	105.8	+1.4
4th Qtr	104.8	+0.8
1982 1st Qtr	107.5 (approx)	+8 (approx)

to issue \$75m notes due 1987 outside the United States. The notes are expected to be priced on February 26.

SKF Investments has received acceptance in respect of 58,728 preference shares (38 per cent) of the total not already owned by SKF Investments. The offer has been closed and will not be revised or extended. SKF holds 346,856 preference shares (77 per cent) and owns all the equity capital.

Hoveringham Group, a subsidiary of Tarmac Roadstone Holdings, announces the sale of the fixed and movable plant assets of its waste division to British Holdings, a subsidiary of the British Electric Traction Co and a leading waste disposal company.

The division operates waste collection and disposal business from seven depots in the Midlands, and the Home Counties.

The consideration of £2.65m, payable in cash on completion approximately equates to the value of the assets sold and the last

audited accounts of the division for the year ended December 31, 1980 showed a pre tax profit of £350,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Caltech Australia reported a 59 per cent drop in net profit during 1981, its first year as a listed company, to A\$20.95m from A\$1,690m on sales revenue up 62 per cent to A\$1,690m in 1980.

Borg-Warner Corp. unit Borg-Warner (Australia) posted its seventh successive record profit in 1981 on record sales and exports. Mr John Clarkson chairman said. Net profits were up 22.5 per cent to A\$12.11m against A\$9.88m in 1980 on sales up 19.7 per cent to A\$225.48m from A\$193.18m.

THE THROGMORTON SECURED GROWTH TRUST PLC

INTERIM REVENUE STATEMENT (Unaudited)

	Six Months to 31.1.82	Six Months to 31.1.81	Year End 31.7.81
GROSS REVENUE	268,918	282,198	767,885
Less: Interest charges	162,701	158,747	319,177
Administration	24,101	23,041	57,857
Less: Taxation	183,118	180,410	390,864
	58,015	60,989	104,816
EARNINGS FOR THE PERIOD	£124,501	£119,441	£286,048
EARNINGS PER SHARE	1.25p	1.19p	2.86p
DIVIDENDS:			
Interim 0.6125p (1981—0.6125p)	61,250	61,250	61,250
Final (1981—1.9625p)	—	—	196,250
COST OF DIVIDENDS	£81,250	£81,250	£257,500
Undistributed Revenue of the period	63,251	58,191	28,548
Revenue brought forward	39,026	10,478	10,478
UNAPPROPRIATED REVENUE CARRIED FORWARD	£102,277	£68,669	£39,026

The Board of Directors are pleased to declare an interim dividend of 0.6125p per share (1981—0.6125p) payable on 2nd April, 1982 to ordinary shareholders on the register at the close of business on 11th March, 1982.

NET-ASSET VALUE APPLICABLE TO EACH UNIT OF CAPITAL LOAN STOCK (Debentures at par)

	167.1p	155.8p	165.8p
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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Whicker in Bell's wonderland

The danger of using a top television man to promote your product is that he may upstage it. In town yesterday from his Jersey exile was Alan Whicker, now a plump and greying 58 year old, who spoke and wrote the commentary for "Whicker in Bell's World". A 45-minute colour film designed to show the public and others why Bell's whisky is now our biggest seller with around a quarter of the United Kingdom market.

Your Sassenach diarist was not convinced that the neophyte of bagpipes, view of the Forth Bridge, or the unsettling sight of whisky being bottled like milk will help Bell's sell one extra bottle. But the film did cost £150,000, it did net Mr Whicker around £35,000, and Mr Marais Steyn, the South African ambassador and other diplomatic bigwigs stopped by for a tot.

Whicker, incidentally, has hours and hours of film for both BBC and ITV already in the can, and in three weeks we get his autobiography. I wonder what it will be called.



Alan Whicker and Bell's chairman and managing director Raymond Miquel

Peter Prior, parachutist, limber reciter, motorcyclist, chairman of the Bulmer Cider group and an executive who believes in sending his managers and shop stewards on outward bound courses, was named communicator of the year yesterday by the British Association of Industrial Editors. Mr Prior announced Bulmer's sponsorship of the Strongbow Award, a new accolade for the best annual company report also sent to employees. He complained to his audience, which included the Duke of Gloucester, several MPs and a Cabinet minister that separate company reports for workers were patronizing.

Cosmo male's snap decision

Brian Braithwaite is one of the few men to be seen around the place at the Soho offices of the magazine Cosmopolitan.

Braithwaite is the founder-publisher of the magazine, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary. He tells me, however, that of Cosmopolitan's readership of more than 440,600 no less than a quarter are men.

One of the magazine's claims to fame, he tells me is that it has yet to print a photograph of Princess Diana and probably will not even when she has her baby this summer.

"We might print something about the Princess if she was doing something interesting say if she were given the chairmanship of the Equal Opportunities Commission — and was doing it well."

Pipe dealers from all over the world gathered in Blenheim Palace for the Dunhill Pipe Dealer's World Conference. He was welcomed by that supreme pipe smoker, Sir Harold Wilson, in the birthplace of that supreme cigar smoker, Sir Winston Churchill.

Among them was Mrs Jean Bain of Irvine, California. She smokes a pipe all the time. In her two shops in Costa Mesa and Westminster, she sells more than £300,000 worth of pipes, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes annually.

"I've been smoking pipe for seven years and smoke about four ounces a week of all English blends. I particularly like Dunhill's Standard Mixture Mild which costs £2.50 in this country and only £1.17 in the States."

Adler's the name in tapestry

Expansion is on the mind of David Jamieson, sales and marketing director for the Middle East of Holiday Inns, which claims to be the number one world chain with 1,750 properties.

Jamieson is sniffing round under-hotelled spots in Egypt like Luxor and Aswan — but has decided not to join the rush into Nile hotel boats.

He's most pleased with the latest Holiday Inn in Kuwait, just opened between Kuwait City and the airport, which sports a 24 foot wide tapestry designed by Banbury's Richard and Elizabeth Adler and woven on a specially built loom at Edinburgh.

Peter Wainwright

Recasting monetary policy — quality not quantity

John Whitmore

Monetary policy is dead, long live monetary policy. Dating the demise of the simplistic Mark One version of monetary policy — hit the money supply target and all will be well — is a matter of choice. Probably there is no specific date to fix on. What we have seen is a slow demise as ministers and officials have come to appreciate more fully both the theoretical weaknesses and the practical difficulties of an over-rigid approach to monetarism.

The Mark Two version of monetary policy into which we have evolved over the past year or so is what might most sensibly be called a policy of general financial discipline rather than very much else.

The basic structure of the original policy will still be there when the chancellor presents his Budget on March 9, and rightly so. Some kind of infrastructure is still required. The medium term financial strategy will still be there. A money supply target will also be there, probably focussing once again on the broad measure of banking money, sterling M3 (notes and coins in circulation together with residents' sterling deposits with British banks).

Moreover, some of the trappings of the new monetary policy will probably be absent. The exchange rate may bear a mention as one of the many financial gauges the Government now reads. But there will be no mention of an exchange rate target, partly because that would present a target for markets to shoot down, and partly because the new flexibility calls for a moving, or rather a moveable, target anyway.

The Government's more flexible approach to monetary policy is, by and large, to be welcomed. It recognises that a whole range of domestic monetary gauges need to be monitored, and then assessed in conjunction with each other.

It recognises too that qualitative interpretation of financial information is as important as the strictly quantitative readings. And the more so in such a volatile international situation.

The fear, of course, is that the use of a broader range of financial indicators will simply lead to the authorities using their discretion to override any awkward gauge for the wrong reasons.

In short, the new pragmatism and flexibility could rapidly degenerate into laxity and weakness.

In several of his recent speeches the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Gordon Richardson, has gone out of his way to try and lay such fears at rest. He has spoken out in support of the broader approach to monetary policy but at the same time stressed the need to use this broader approach to maintain the disciplines required to defeat inflation.

The fear of backsliding is entirely natural, of course. Whether sufficient determination exists to maintain financial discipline will only become apparent over time.

But the relapse into easy ways is not the only fear of many more dogmatic monetarists. Inevitably, they see the new monetary policy as one large contradiction in terms.

The one aim of monetarism, they argue, is to control the supply of money. That cannot be done so long as the authorities attempt both to control the supply and retain a grip on the pricing of money at the same time. And that applies whether one is talking about interference with the domestic pricing through interest rates or the external pricing through the exchange rate.

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Whether the authorities did, or should, have taken cognisance of this development in executing monetary policy last year may be open to doubt. But they should certainly have been aware of it.

How sensible, then, is the evolution of monetary policy that we are now seeing?

As far as the use of a broader range of financial indicators goes, the move seems eminently sensible. While sterling M3, probably remains the one aggregate the authorities can get closest to controlling, at least for the moment, it is a far from perfect measure for a number of reasons. Over and above the problem of Goodhart's Law (whereby any indicator tends to become distorted and so to lose its value once it becomes a target), the nature of sterling M3 is being changed by the increased use of bank deposits for savings purposes and (the other side of the coin) the need for the banks to bid in more deposits to finance both their increasing role as providers of medium term credit to industry and their expanding share of the home loans market.

Given that there is not only a clear need for flexibility in the official approach to sterling M3, but also an additional need to look at as many monetary indicators as possible to interpret what is happening to the economy or important financial flows at any particular time.

For example, the large build-up in residents' holdings of foreign currency deposits last year probably served to keep sterling M3 growth lower than it might have been. Similarly, if these deposits are now being converted back into sterling to pay off tax bills, as the January money supply figures seem to suggest, we have the obvious explanation as to why the domestic money supply has continued to grow — rather than contract — through the main — tax — paying season. (Precisely how large the effect is, depends on whether the sterling bought to meet tax payments comes from residents or non-residents.)

Whether the authorities did, or should, have taken cognisance of this development in executing monetary policy last year may be open to doubt. But they should certainly have been aware of it.



Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England: supports the broader approach, but stresses the need for discipline

that hopes of a contracting money supply through the present tax paying season, were very much a hope rather than a racing certainty.

A more central and more critical indicator to the authorities is probably domestic credit expansion (DCE — bank lending to public and private sector), at least as defined net of sterling lending overseas. DCE, together with exchange rate considerations, were probably the main considerations behind the like in domestic interest rates from 12 to 16 per cent late last summer.

Many monetarists are none too keen on putting DCE on a par with sterling M3. Yet in the sense that monetary creation is a two round process, with the spending of a new credit creating a new deposit for further potential

spending, DCE must rank as a primary indicator.

This is particularly true over the short term since credit created in the economy may never show up in the money supply if the credit is placed or spent overseas (or even fished out of the pool by the foreign exchange intervention of the Bank of England).

The usefulness of DCE (and its components) seems all the more apparent, moreover, in a world when freedom of capital controls together with enormous volatility on the international financial scene, can produce large scale movements of money into and out of the domestic money supply over the short term.

Whether that is the same as saying that the Government is right to add exchange rate targets to its monetary policy is another matter.

The suspicion must be that there are adverse medium trade-offs involved in any sustained form of foreign exchange intervention, unless domestic policy is adapted to the exchange rate target — in which case the trade-off becomes more short term and generally visible.

The temptation to create a degree of exchange rate stability is obviously very attractive. But it also smacks of stalling up trouble for the future and is symptomatic of an increasing wish on the part of governments to temper market volatility which threatens to destabilise the real economy.

Indeed the long term consequence of a persistence with a floating exchange rate regime may well be the need for governments to intervene more regularly and more directly in the running of their domestic economies.

Cat food commercial scratched

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: THE CONTROLS

By Tim Douglas

The ASA was investigating a complaint it decided to have another look at the claim itself. "We had reservations about the exclusion of the 'don't know' for some time though we had 'no complaints' says Mr Harry Theobalds, the IBA's head of advertising control.

"We kept closely in touch with the ASA and when we discovered they had a complaint we put the matter to our Advertising Advisory

the year, I have to say we were not. We don't believe the claim is misleading and successive control bodies over the years have approved it."

Whether the IBA should have approved it over all these years is another matter. "Because nobody complained to us, we never had any reason to look at it again," says Mr Theobalds. "I don't regard this case as the end of the world because it



Committee, and then opened up discussions with Pedigree and the television companies."

The Whiskas television commercial now says: "In tests, eight out of ten cat owners say their cats prefer it." The poster, which was a test campaign, has finished its run and Pedigree is not planning to use any print media in the immediate future.

Pedigree's marketing director, Mr Tony Hallatt, fought hard against the ruling, but is not questioning the verdict. "We at Pedigree totally accept the voluntary regulatory system within advertising," he says. "We believe there have to be bodies like the ASA and given this belief we accept the judgment without reservation. If the umpire gives you out you don't question the decision."

"However, if you ask whether we were justified in running this advertising in

was certainly not intended to mislead people and I don't think it did mislead people. It just needed to be made clearer."

Mr Hallatt would like to see some changes made to the procedures of the ASA in spite of his basic belief in its role. He would like advertisers to be able to discuss cases directly with people sitting in judgment, instead of having everything communicated in writing.

And he would like his company's own researchers to be able to discuss matters of methodology directly with the control bodies' experts, because he believes his people know a good deal more about their own marketing area than do consultants who have been drafted in specifically for the occasion.

What the incident does do, however, is illustrate how carefully advertising claims are scrutinised by the authorities, either before they appear (in the case of the

IBA) or once a complaint has been received (in the case of the ASA).

The current ASA cases report, for example, which deals with complaints received or resolved in December, shows that 91 of the 218 complaints were upheld by the ASA.

Car manufacturer BMW was the subject of 12 complaints from the public for its newspaper campaign inviting readers to find out about the BMW series "on News At Ten tonight". Further advertisements read: "If you missed the demonstration of the new BMW 5 series on News At Ten," and "We wonder if you saw News At Ten every night for a week?"

The complainants pointed out that the BMW series had not been on News At Ten but had featured in an advertisement at 10.15 pm. They thought that the reference to the programme was misleading.

The judgment of the ASA was as follows: "The advertisers stated that in their view, readers of the publications were unlikely to take the reference literally. The authority considered, however, that the reference to the programme News At Ten was highly likely to mislead and the advertisers were requested to avoid using this approach in future campaigns."

Whether such a judgment, coming several weeks after the campaign had finished, is of practical value is something that opponents of the voluntary control system dispute. They believe that, like the broadcasting controls administered statutorily by the IBA, every advertisement in the press, cinema or on posters should be vetted in advance by a control body. Alternatively, since this is almost certainly impractical, with millions of advertisements appearing in newspapers every year, they believe there should be legal penalties against advertisers who transgress the rules.

The Labour Government supported such a view in the mid-1970s and the advertising business lobbied long and hard to persuade the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and the Office of Fair Trading that the business could regulate its own affairs.

This campaign was successful, though in the process the advertising business undertook to strengthen its controls, instituting a levy of 0.1 per cent on all non-broadcast advertising budgets, to finance the system through an Advertising Standards Board of Finance, and increasing the number of people from outside the advertising business who sat on the ASA Council.

Business Editor Opposing higher commissions

The Stock Exchange Council is not having an easy time with its proposals for a rise in commission charges. Profitable brokers are questioning whether the rise in commissions, especially those affecting private clients, are really necessary. But there are a number of medium-sized firms which lack profitable specialities such as corporate, Far East or gilt business, are finding life a struggle.

Since it is natural for the more successful firms to be among the most volatile, it is probably not surprising that there is a loud chorus of protest against increases in that highly political area — private clients. The most successful firm competent to compete with existing commissions — they are after all only minimal.

But the Stock Exchange Council is only the trade association to the industry, and as such should react to opinion that carries weight in the industry. So it remains to be seen if it is swayed by arguments against its package, designed to increase total commission revenue by 7.3 per cent. While proposing cuts in commissions on certain large bargains.

At three brokers with very different styles, Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, Laurence Frost and Guy Puckle the partners are strongly against increases in commissions particularly to the private client.

At Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee the senior partner, Mr Richard Falford says he sees little evidence of efficient firms being unprofitable. He is against higher commissions to private clients. He feels they will discourage this already shrinking business, as well as being unwise tactically when the market is flat. Fair Trading is preparing its case against the stock exchange monopoly.

He raises a highly topical point that if the council is worried about the capital base of stockbroking firms, then the simplest thing is to tighten capital requirements.

At Laurence Frost Mr Bill Stutterford says that in his view it is a mistake to treat bargains of £2,000 to £7,000 as small — they are the backbone of Stock Exchange business.

At a very much smaller firm, Guy Puckle, the view is very much that anyone can already charge more than the minimum.

Clearly there's a good deal of argument about how profitable private client business is depending on individual brokers' allocation of costs. But there is also a strong suspicion that the securities industry remains heavily over-brokered.

Belgium has been apparent for some time. Its membership of the European Monetary System has led to the franc being overvalued for the traditional industries, such as steel, on which it has depended.

This in turn has produced ever-growing government subsidies to the declining industries which have had to be financed out of borrowing at high interest rates. The high interest rates have made it even more difficult for the new private industries the country needs to grow.

What has been missing in the past is the option of devaluation. Indexation of wages meant that any price increase automatically pushed up costs, thus undoing the benefits.

A combination of wage and price controls with devaluation was the only way out of this mess. But even if the final 8.5 per cent devaluation is big enough (which many in the market doubt), the Government will have a tough time making it stick. In order to get agreement, the Prime Minister M Martens had to exclude the Socialists from the coalition.

Subsidies EEC questions

State industries in Europe are complaining bitterly over a directive from the European Commission which obliges member governments to reveal all on public funding for the industries.

The object of the exercise is to ensure that European governments are not breaching the competition rules of the community.

But the enterprises claim that the EEC interpretation of state aid unfairly discriminates against them. This is because it starts off from the premise that all government aid to industry is *prima facie* state aid.

Yet for publicly-owned industries the state may simply substitute for the private market. This does not mean that the industries are in a privileged financial position, perhaps the reverse.

For instance, in Britain the state acts as banker and sole shareholder for the main nationalised industries. So funds raised from the state acting in these roles should not be counted as aid unless the terms and conditions are more favourable than a comparable private company could get from its bankers or shareholders.

Even the funding of losses may not always count as state aid, some would argue, since private sector holding companies will also fund the losses of subsidiaries if they believe this is in the longer run interests of the group.

The confusion between state financing of public enterprises and state aid for them arises largely because the EEC Commission has failed to distinguish between the state as state and the state as proprietor.

Belgium Hard times

Belgium's Government cut through the country's economic problems with a vengeance this weekend when it devalued the franc and imposed a tough domestic austerity package.

The structural problem of



Extract from Accounts at 31st December, 1981

	1981	1980
Issued Capital	£000	£000
Retained Profits	10,800	10,800
Subordinated Loans	9,790	7,735
Deposits	10,479	4,194
Loans	431,314	377,358
Total Assets	281,666	222,953
Profits before Taxation	480,023	411,710
after Taxation	3,053	3,841
	2,703	2,730

Japan International Bank Limited

Shareholders

- The Fuji Bank
- The Mitsubishi Bank
- The Sumitomo Bank
- The Tokai Bank
- Daiwa Securities
- The Nikko Securities
- Yamaichi Securities

107 Cheapside, London EC2V 6BR.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

US LABOUR RELATIONS

Unions face an 'era of givebacks'

The success of the ailing Ford Motor Company in negotiating big wage concessions from its trade union workers is encouraging other American companies to press their labour forces to agree to a new series of cost-cutting measures including a freeze on wages, loss of paid holidays and reduced retirement benefits.

Over the next six months these demands are likely to surface in negotiations affecting more than one million workers in the rubber, textiles, airline, oil refining, and electrical products industries.

It is the beginning of what has been described as the "era of givebacks" in which companies are asking workers to accept a lower standard of living in return for job guarantees and fewer plant closures.

All this is being done in the name of the faltering United States economy which has reversed three decades of trade union growth and forced the workforce into a bargaining corner.

While important employer such as Ford are reporting huge losses of \$1,100 million for 1981, they cannot afford to keep production capacity at boom year levels or agree to sizable wage increases.

In this environment jobs become a more important issue than salary growth. Ford's negotiations with the United Autoworkers produced an unprecedented two-and-a-half year contract under which workers agreed



Ford workers in Detroit: pace-setting wages deal

to wage and benefit concessions which could total as much as \$200m to Ford's net income in 1982 alone.

In return Ford agreed to a two-year halt on plant closures related to purchases by the company of inexpensive parts made abroad. The company also gave union members other job guarantees.

Just five years ago almost no national labour leader would agree to consider, much less negotiate, this kind of pact which will mean additional layoffs at Ford plants and an actual cut, taking inflation into account,

The UAW alone, for example, lost more than 300,000 jobs in 1979 because of layoffs. The situation is forcing trade union leaders to give up hard won wages and benefits in the interests of saving faltering companies and therefore more jobs for their members.

This is the "new reality" which prompted the 432,000 member Teamsters Union to seek an early contract settlement this year, and the Meatpackers Union, with 50,000 members to agree to wage concessions in early bargaining to give cash relief to plant companies in the industry, including Armour Swift and Wilson.

The same pattern is evident in many industries. To keep Consolidated Rail Corporation from being sold piecemeal to competitors, for example, employees gave up \$200m a year in pay rises. Pan American World Airways said it needed a 10 per cent pay reduction from employees to stay afloat and the unions agreed.

Union leaders say they expect the dwindling membership trend to continue in the short term. Veteran leaders believe however that history proves the trend will be reversed again if the economy does not improve markedly.

"It is when workers begin to feel they are being abused that they will come into the unions again. As things tighten up in the economy this will occur," Mr Douglas Fraser, the Auto Workers president, said.

SWEDEN

Battle lines drawn on industry issue

Sweden's national elections in September are still far off, but a hard fought battle over the fundamental issue of who should own and control the nation's leading industries.

What is arousing normally calm Nordic nerves is the opposition Social Democratic Party's platform calling for the establishment of so-called Wage-Earners' Investment Funds that would gradually buy out shares of major Swedish industries. This effort would put the companies under the control of regional public authorities.

"We have come to the conclusion this would be a disaster for Swedish industry," according to Mr Ola Virta, a top economist for the Swedish industry federation. Mr Lars Bergström, a spokesman for the Liberal Party, which forms the present minority government together with the Centre Party, says that the funds plan will change the basis of Sweden's economic system.

In even stronger terms, Mr Bengt Sjönel, a Centre Party member of parliament, and the party's former spokesman on energy policy, warned that Wage Earnings Funds will give labour union radicals control of the economy, with nothing to prevent them "going in the Polish or Soviet direction".

Mr Sjönel said the funds were not conceived like any existing form of public ownership in Eastern Europe or the West, but were actually a mechanism that would increase profitability and cut inflation.

Under the Social Democrats' current version of the funds proposal, corporate profits above a certain level would be taxed 20 per cent with the proceeds turned over to funds run by each of Sweden's 24 counties to be used to buy industrial shares in the stock exchange. Workers would also contribute 1 per cent of wages to the funds.

Opponents of the Social Democrats' plan do not challenge Mr Sjönel's assertion that investment is falling in Sweden. Scandinavians Enskilda Banken, one of the nation's largest commercial banks, predicts in its economic outlook for Sweden that gross fixed investment by business will decline 5 per cent in 1982 on top of a 9 per cent drop in 1981.

But banking sources assert that Sweden's very high marginal tax rate and previous Socialist policies, as well as the worldwide recession, are behind the reluctance of businesses to invest in Sweden.

According to one banker, a revolt against Sweden's high taxes and total welfare state was brewing. He said this reflected growing support for the Conservative Moderate Party, which dropped out of the governing coalition in spring 1981 in a fight over tax reform but passively supports the current government headed by Prime Minister Torbjörn Fälldin.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Kepco, the Korean Electric Power Corporation, is discussing with banks raising a \$300m (£162m) syndicated loan. The corporation is also considering a variable rate note issue of \$40m to \$50m, possibly in Japanese yen.

Kepco is likely to draw down any loan almost straightaway, thereby avoiding commitment fees. The loan is to finance Kepco's nuclear power plant programme.

Occidental International Finance is offering a \$75m, five-year note issue with an indicated 18.75 per cent coupon and open pricing through a syndicate led by Swiss Bank Corp International and Dean Witter Reynolds International.

Guaranteed by Occidental Petroleum, the notes are first callable in 1988 at 102.5. The signing is scheduled for February 28.

Canada Ltd., the Canadian state airline, is floating a \$150m five-year issue at 93.75 bearing 15.50 per cent to yield 15.50 per cent at maturity.

majority, the syndicate manager, Morgan Guaranty Ltd., said. The arrangements provide for Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. to guarantee the issue until the Canadian Parliament approves legislation to enable the Canadian government to assume the guarantee.

A representative of Morgan Guaranty said this probably will take about two months. Seiya Shino of Japan said it will issue a \$15m bond due 1978 in the Asian dollar market with Dohwa Securities as lead manager.

The bonds, guaranteed by the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, will be in denominations of \$5,000 and will be issued with warrants, each entitling the holder to subscribe for shares of common stock in Seiyu.

Interest on the bonds, which will be priced at 100, will be 11 per cent payable annually, and in both the bonds and warrants will be listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange, the company said.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

At constant factor cost (1975=100)

	Expenditure	Income	Output	Average
1979	Q1: 107.1	108.9	108.4	108.1
	Q2: 110.2	112.7	112.1	111.7
	Q3: 109.9	110.1	110.6	110.5
	Q4: 108.6	111.9	110.6	110.6
1980	Q1: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
	Q2: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
	Q3: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
	Q4: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
1981	Q1: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
	Q2: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
	Q3: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
	Q4: 108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5

*As a result of the industrial action by civil servants, no estimate of the expenditure-based measure is less reliable than usual.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed firmer. Afternoon: Higher grade closed firmer. Afternoon: Higher grade closed firmer. Afternoon: Higher grade closed firmer. Afternoon: Higher grade closed firmer.

COCAINE (per metric ton) - March, 112,125; May, 112,125; July, 112,125; September, 112,125; December, 112,125. COCAINE (per metric ton) - March, 112,125; May, 112,125; July, 112,125; September, 112,125; December, 112,125.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge	Gross Divid	Yld %	P/E Ratio	Div Yield
124	100	98	ABI Hides 10% CULS	124	+1	10.0	8.1	—
75	62	60	Airprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1
51	33	31	Armature & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6
285	187	185	Bardon Hill	203	+1	9.7	4.8	9.9
18	71	69	Deborah Sonics	71	—	3.0	8.5	3.5
131	97	95	Frank Horrell	131	+1	6.4	8.4	11.8
83	39	37	Frederick Parker	83	—	6.4	7.7	4.2
78	46	44	George Blair	51	—	—	—	—
102	93	91	Ind. Prec. Castings	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8
106	100	98	Isis Conv Pref	106	—	15.7	14.8	—
113	94	92	Jackson Group	96	+1	7.0	7.3	3.0
130	108	106	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2
334	250	248	Robert Jenkins	252	+2	31.3	12.4	3.5
59	51	49	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9
222	161	159	Torday & Carlisle	161	—	10.7	6.6	5.2
15	10	9	Twinklond 15%	13	—	—	—	—
80	66	64	Twinklond 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—
44	26	24	Unilock Holdings	26	—	3.0	11.5	4.6
103	73	71	Walter Alexander	73	+1	6.4	8.4	5.8
263	212	210	W. S. Yeates	228	+2	13.1	5.7	4.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
ECCL	14%
Consolidated Crd	14%
C. Hoare & Co	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Par Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

BASE metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange office warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in trays unless stated): Copper fell 1,525 to 122,500; Tin fell 265 to 20,250; Lead rose 750 to 6,300; Zinc fell 1,325 to 62,700; Aluminium rose 2,200 to 176,200; Nickel fell 18 to 1,734; Silver fell 1.61m to 31.54m.

SPORT

RUGBY UNION

Rogers reads the Riot Act

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent



Brooks: time and a place for wreckers Rogers: Ashamed at players' behaviour

In his post this morning, every member of the England party invited to play against Wales at Twickenham on Saturday week will receive a letter from the chairman of selectors, "Badger" Roberts. It will set out in no uncertain terms what he thought about the team's behaviour at the dinner after the French game in Paris at the weekend.

At a press conference in London yesterday, Mr Rogers made it plain that his players will be left in no doubt what he expects of them in such public occasions in future. He stressed that some of the things that happened went far beyond the limits of tolerance and intimated that unless there was a radical improvement in outlook, some individual heads would roll.

"I feel responsible for the team's behaviour and was unable to control it," he said. The house head prop, Colin Smart, was thought to have imbibed - whether knowingly or not, is still not absolutely clear - a bottle of the after shave lotion which had been presented to all guests, subsequently, in dire strains. He was conveyed to hospital where he spent the night before returning home with the Rugby Union doctor later on Sunday. Smart later attributed his collapse to too much champagne.

Classified as a wreckers, a table occupied by some of the England players collapsed; a French waiter was lashed in anger. The aftermath of the night was a scene of chaos. Smart later attributed his collapse to too much champagne.

There was little doubt that the England selectors would stick by a side whose performance against France has inspired hope that one more good win can ensure second place in the championship. This surely was an occasion when "Dusty" Hare, whose 13 caps have been spread over a

Keeping Hare in place

The England team to play Wales in their last championship match of the season, at Twickenham on Saturday week, will be the same as that which defeated France, 27-15, in Paris. This means Steve Smith will win a 25th cap, an English record for a scrum half.

There will, however, be one change among the reserves: The Wags full back, Nick Stringer, who had the ill luck because of a hamstring injury to miss a cap in Paris, has been called up in place of Marcus Rose.

In expressing his concern for the effects of such behaviour on the image of the game the RFU secretary, Bob Weighill, underlined what he said was the need to ensure that it might have been triggered off.

"The players, naturally, were on a bit of a high after their win over the French and had eaten their last meal around mid-morning. There was no tea to eat after the match, only drinks. There were more drinks at the reception before the dinner and more wine before the meal was served. It was half an hour after everyone had sat down.

This background was confirmed by Mr Rogers but neither he nor Air Commodore Weighill sought to offer it as a valid excuse. The RFU secretary added, however, that "what we have heard much worse" than may be true. But it means that the players representing the RFU as the greatest wreckers in the history of the game must have been grateful for the referee's decision.

In Paris, once Smart had been carried off to hospital - to the worried eyes of the French press - and once the RFU president, David Brooks, had felt bound to make a public apology to the hosts, there was no way the game could have been kept out of the papers here. Mr Brooks said that the greatest wreckers in the history of the game were the players who had no right to be there without upsetting other players.

In short-term as well as long-term the publicity given to it - and should have to concentrate the minds of England's rugby representatives on conducting themselves as official functions with a civilised sense of responsibility. Mr Rogers had no opinion but to read the Riot Act.

In Air Commodore Weighill's view the chairman's letter to the players was sufficiently well worded to require no further official action. He forecast that the RFU committee would be discussing the matter. He said that the course of his usual letter to the French federation he would obviously make suitable as a precedent for the future. The episode has been most unfortunate, he added.

It would be like to think it might never have happened if the French federation had borrowed a leaf from the RFU's sensible book and arranged for the team's visit to be accompanied by each other. At the RFU dinner the service is much slicker anyway. The players' next to their immediate opponents on the field.

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Junior champions

Patrick Cash, of Ayrshire, winner of three tournaments a year, has been named 1981 men's world junior tennis champion by the International Tennis Federation.

Zina Garrison of the United States, who also won three tournaments, was named women's junior champion.

England's determination salvages their pride

From Richard Streeton Colombo, Feb 22

As England's cricketers enjoyed their unexpected free day before tomorrow's benefit match in Trincomalee, followed by the long flight home, the Sri Lanka team were left to ponder the disappointing aspects of their defeat in yesterday's Test match.

They make full acknowledgement of the fine bowling of Embarey and Underwood, but also concede that the batting breakdown was far more drastic than it should have been. There is no excuse for any Test side to lose seven wickets for eight runs, whatever the conditions.

England showed later that application and hard work can earn runs in spite of the turning pitch. Sri Lanka, however, has been the final blow to English pride.

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Fletcher has hopes of revenge

Colombo, Feb 22 - Keith Fletcher, the England team captain, said here today that he would relish the opportunity to lead his country again when the India tour begins in March.

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Australians cut short by the rain

Napier, Feb 22 - Rain disrupted the Australian plan for batting practice on the first day of their three-day match against the North Island here today.

The bowlers got through only 50 overs as the Australians struggled to 134 for four before rain stopped play. Graeme Wood, the opener, who has scored just seven runs in three innings in New Zealand, made a patient 66 in 159 minutes.

Allan Border took 66 minutes for 21 and Kim Hughes scored an unconvincing 20. Even Chatfield, the medium pacer, selected for the first Test in Wellington on Friday, was economical, conceding 27 runs off 15 overs and taking Bruce Laird's wicket.

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SPORT

FOOTBALL

Hill raises the standard on soccer's summit

Jimmy Hill has the look of a man with a mountain to climb and by the north-west face—though he finally seems to have caught a glimpse of the summit after an eight-hour ascent. His expedition was to the summit of the World Cup trials. His expedition was to the summit of the World Cup trials. His expedition was to the summit of the World Cup trials.



● Hill at Rome.

● Hill far away.

● Hill climbing.

● Hill gets there.

The centre of England's hopes

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Tom Greenwood, England's manager, called the use of his chorus to the front of the stage for the first of his World Cup trials. Greenwood, England's manager, called the use of his chorus to the front of the stage for the first of his World Cup trials.



The old and the new: Dave Watson, left, and Steve Foster.

Watson is back to support new cap Foster

England Caps: A. Clemence (Tot. Hotspur) 57, V. Anderson (Not. Forest) 8, S. Foster (Brighton) 8, D. Watson (Stoke City) 63, K. Sansom (Arsenal) 63, R. Hoddle (Tot. Hotspur) 42, R. Williams (Man. United) 42, R. Robson (Man. United) 14, K. Keegan (Southampton) 59, T. Francis (Manchester City) 23, A. Morley (Aston Villa) 1.

54th cap. Foster's defensive composure will be a boon to Anderson, a full back partnership that kept Norway and Romania at bay.

Advertising campaign for football

For the first time the Football League plans to advertise the game nationally in newspapers and on television and radio. It was supported by all 52 chairmen at yesterday's seminar in Solihull.

International duty payment to clubs

The Football Association will pay clubs for the use of their international players. A percentage of the players' wages while they are on duty will be handed over. This will be in addition to the players' personal match fee.

Robertson out of Scotland's game

John Robertson has been withdrawn from Scotland's side for tomorrow's friendly international against Spain in Valencia, because of an ankle injury.

HOCKEY

Making a point of a bowl

The annual university match between Oxford and Cambridge, sponsored for the third successive year by the Spence's, will be played today at Lord's. The teams will be playing for the Rose Bowl presented by the sponsors.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Cup teams feel the strain

By Keith Macklin
There are several days and nights of worrying and sweating for players and clubs involved in the weekend's ties in the Challenge Cup, which is sponsored by Sun Express.

'Sockey' steps inside to catch an outside crowd

From Peter Watson, New York, Feb. 22

In a land where they quite frequently mix malade with bacon and peanut butter with the latest admixture should come as no surprise. Nevertheless, it does. The pleasures of indoor soccer have been spiced with the psychology of basketball and the laws of ice hockey to form a new game. Surprisingly, or maybe not surprisingly, it looks like catching on.

Indoor soccer's first attraction is that it is played inside (the temperatures in some parts of the United States fall very low in winter, making play difficult and watching impossible).

middle one. As in ice hockey, players are not allowed to kick the ball from one defensive zone into another, but must work it through the central zone more gradually.



RESULTS AND SCORES

Basketball	
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 102, Boston Celtics 96; Los Angeles Lakers 102, Milwaukee Bucks 110; Philadelphia 76ers 102, Dallas Mavericks 97; New York Nets 107, San Antonio Spurs 102; Phoenix Suns 102, Denver Nuggets 97; Portland Trail Blazers 109, Golden State Warriors 102.	
Ice hockey	
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 5, Philadelphia Flyers 3; Montreal Canadiens 4, New York Rangers 3; Pittsburgh Penguins 4, New York Islanders 3; Washington Capitals 4, St. Louis Blues 3; Dallas Stars 3, Chicago Blackhawks 2; Colorado Rockies 3, Chicago Blackhawks 2.	
Nordic skiing	
HOLMENKOLLEN: Women's 5 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 20:55.5; 10 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 43:55.5; 15 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 1:05:55.5; 30 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 2:15:55.5; 50 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 3:45:55.5; 100 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 7:15:55.5; 150 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 10:45:55.5; 200 km. K. W. Nilsson (Sweden) 14:15:55.5.	
Golf	
SARASOTA 270: B. Daniel, 71, 71, 71, 66, 68; 280: A. Alcott, 69, 70, 72, 71, 68; 290: K. Postlewell, 66, 71, 73, 71, 68; 300: B. Glavin, 72, 69, 73, 68, 68; 310: B. Morrice, 67, 71, 70, 73, 68; 320: J. Carter, 69, 71, 73, 72, 68; 330: J. Bay, 71, 70, 71, 73, 69, 74, 66, 68; 340: A. Rutherford, 73, 72, 69, 70, 74; 350: A. Okamoto (Japan), 73, 70, 72, 70, 71; 360: L. Garcia, 75, 70, 69, 71, 71, 68; 370: T. G. 74, 75, 74, 71, 68; 380: J. Lee Smith, 74, 70, 75, 70.	
Tennis	
NASHVILLE: Women's Tournament: Final: E. Pili (W.G.) beat L. A. (W.G.).	
Today's fixtures	
Kick-off 7.30 unless stated. BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS: England v Northern Ireland (Wembley, 7.30). SECOND DIVISION: Grimsby v Shrewsbury (7.30), Nottingham v Wrexham (7.30). THIRD DIVISION: Bristol City v Exeter City (Chester v Carlisle United, 7.30), Plymouth v Swindon (7.30), Luton v Walsley (7.30). FOURTH DIVISION: Bournemouth v Mansfield (7.30). SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Dundee v Dundee United (7.30), Heart of Midlothian v Aberdeen (7.30). YOUTH CUP: Birmingham v West Ham (7.30), Manchester City v Arsenal (7.30). ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Tottenham v Arsenal (7.30), Liverpool v Manchester United (7.30), Chelsea v Tottenham (7.30), Everton v Liverpool (7.30), Manchester City v Arsenal (7.30), Tottenham v Arsenal (7.30). NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion v Walsley (7.30).	



bunch of fives. When it comes to boxing the Christie brothers are hand glove. Left to right: Simon (aged 19), Wesley (19), Errol (18), Mick (20) and Andy (21). Champions after Wesley, who does eyes for money where the others do it for love. Errol is England's best hope for a gold medal in the Commonwealth Games in October. Professional opportunity, however, he will keep dotting his eyes—and any noses—for England.

England eyeing three titles at Wembley

English players appear to have a good chance of winning three titles at the All-England championships, sponsored by John Duff, at Wembley next month. They are seeded first in two events and second in another at the 24-day event, starting on March 24.

ATHLETICS

World beater returns

The return of world record-holder Harry King will be looking to further boost his reputation in the 60 metres. He was robbed of a national sprint record at the weekend by the failure of the electronic timing system at Cardiff.

Hagler will have to go where Duff bids

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Arvin Hagler may have to go to Britain to defend his title against Tony Sibson, the best one challenger. Despite aversion to boxing, Sibson's country, Mickey Duff, promoter, has his way.

Mr Duff thinks it will go to pursue offers and he can outbid the Americans. In this case Hagler will have to go where Duff bids.

the new champion will have to make on Hagler's commitments. Even better for Sibson and Mr Duff, Benitez or Leonard would pack them in.

SKIING CONDITIONS			
Depth (cm)	Conditions	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)
Crane-Montana 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud
Davos 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud
Niederrad 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud
St Moritz 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud
Saas 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud
Verbier 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud
Villars 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud
Wengen 100-180	Piste	Good	Cloud

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Noraid men implicated in \$5m arms deals

By David Nicholson-Lord
Millions of dollars raised from Irish-Americans, supposedly to buy food and clothes for Northern Ireland, have been spent on smuggling weapons to the Provisional IRA, a former leading figure in a television documentary last night.

Mr Peter McMullan said to be a former IRA arms-buyer in the United States, estimated on Granada Television's *World in Action* that Noraid, the Irish Northern Aid Committee, had raised almost \$5m since the present troubles began, and had spent most of it on weapons.

According to Mr McMullan, Mr Michael Flannery, the founder of Noraid, is the "banker" who provides the money for the weapons and has complete control over the gun-running operation. He is trusted "100 per cent" by the IRA leadership in Dublin and Belfast, Mr McMullan said.

His claims were made during a programme on the forthcoming trial of Mr Flannery and three other Irish-Americans, including a Noraid branch treasurer, on arms smuggling charges in New York. According to *World in Action*, charges are also expected against Mr Bernard McKenna, president of one of Noraid's New York branches.

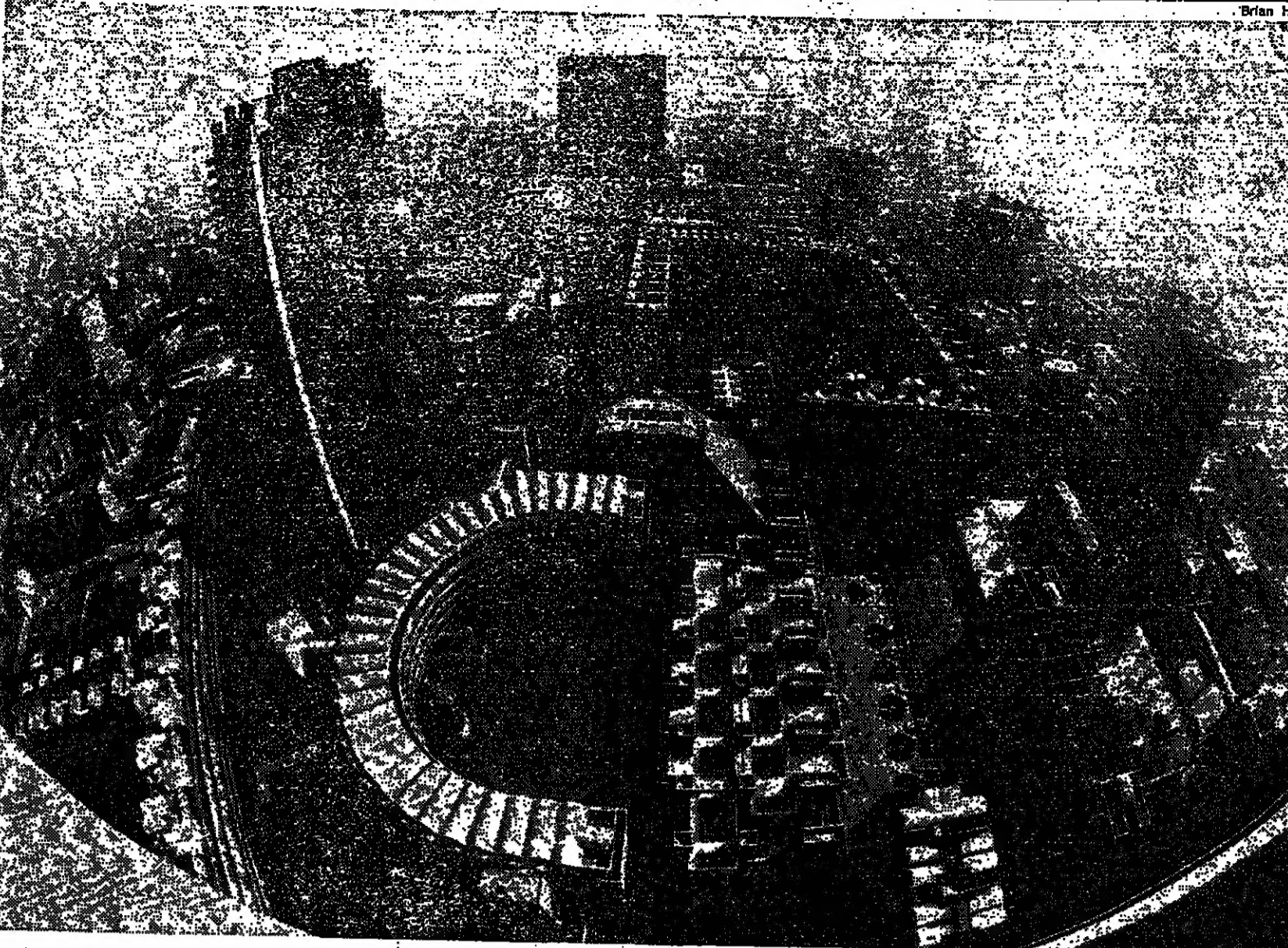
Mr McMullan, whose evidence does not form part of the FBI case against the four, is facing British Government attempts to extradite him from America for his role in the IRA bombing of an army barracks in Yorkshire. He is also on the run from the Provisionals.

The trial of Mr Flannery, who has been released on bail and denies the charges against him, has attracted much publicity as it is the first time leading members of Noraid have been implicated directly in gun-running, despite the long-held suspicion of the British and American Governments.

The programme described the role played by a jailed New York gun-dealer in helping an FBI agent infiltrate the network in return for a five-year reprieve.

Documents seized by the FBI also implicate Joe Cahill, the former Belfast leader of the Provisionals.

Mr Flannery, who says he can account for all the money raised by Noraid, said in an interview that he agreed with the IRA bombings in London, but the charge that he had given a co-defendant \$17,000 to buy arms was "as false as all the rest of the charges".



Barbican-gateway to an arts spectacular

A wide-angle lens captures the enormity of the Barbican Centre, London's new arts complex which has cost £153m and almost 11 years to build.

Final preparations were underway yesterday for the official opening by the Queen next week, as workmen did last minute gardening on the lakeside terraces (right).

As a small army of men put finishing touches to 8.3 acres of carpeted floor and 7.5 acres of brick tiling inside the building, news came that the cost of the project has soared by yet another £10m.

The final cost of the complex, the largest centre of its kind in Western Europe, is now £163m. This is almost 10 times the original estimate when work started in 1971.

There are 130,000 cubic metres of concrete—enough to build 19 miles of six-lane motorway—while half of the centre's 10 levels are underground at up to 17 feet below sea level.

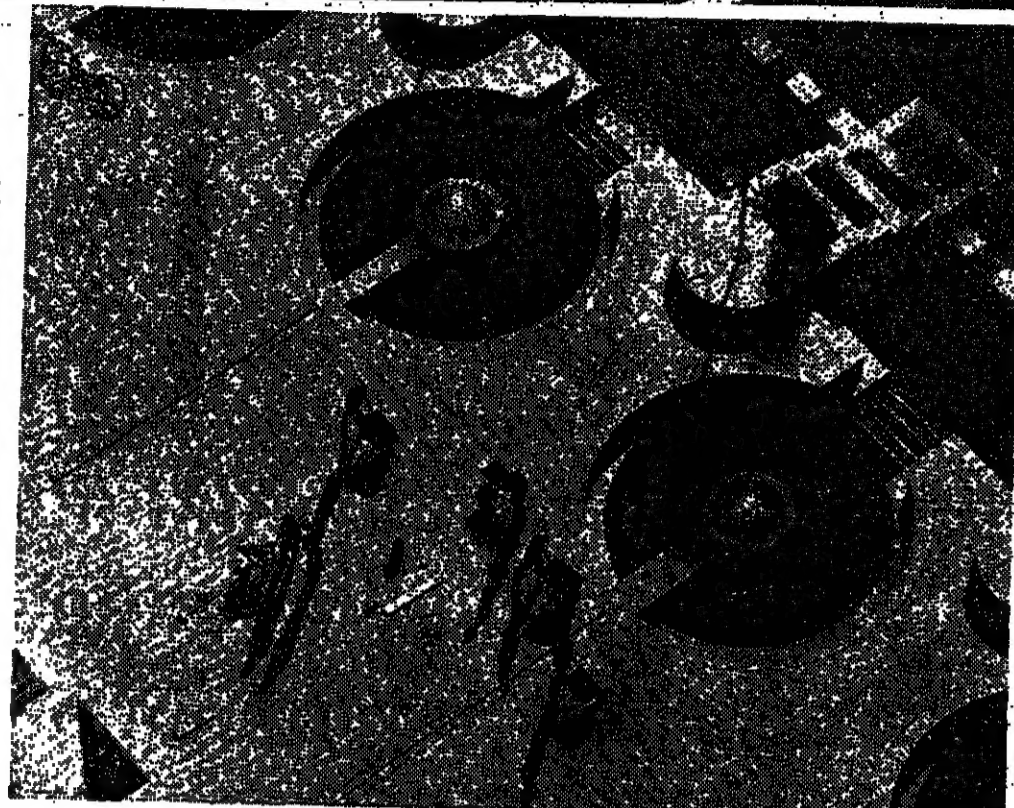
Visitors are confronted by a spectacular series of tiers and galleries and expanses of brown carpet big enough for indoor cricket. On upper levels, exotic shrubs and trees have been lifted by crane to form a conservatory for cocktail parties and meetings.

The theatre, new London home of the Royal Shakespeare Company, has a stainless steel curtain which splits to reveal the stage.

In the concert hall and lobby there are 2.7 acres of grained woodblock flooring.

One group of residents has beaten the Royal Family to the opening. Ducks are already occupying the artificial lake built as a sophisticated cooling plant for the centre.

The arts and conference centre, which is also the new home of the London Symphony Orchestra, will be opened by the Queen on March 3, followed by five days of celebrations.



Frank Johnson in the Commons New Faults melodrama takes the stage

Members yesterday held a debate entitled, according to the order paper, *The Problem of the Arts in the Present Economic Climate*, with Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, Mr Andrew Faulds as the Opposition front bench, who is trying to get his job, and Mr Norman St John-Stevens in a cameo role as himself.

The debate had one of those irritatingly long titles which the fashionable theatre has been prone since the 1960s, and which will presumably become even more irritatingly known among the intelligentsia simply as *Climate*. Years from now some chairman of Radio 3's *The Critics* will chatter: "Did Andrew Faulds build up a convincing character study as he did so memorably as *Marina Warner*?"

As belated exchanges largely dominated by the issue of subsidies, the debate was a minority taste. For most of the time about half a dozen members of the debating society were dotted about on the Labour backbenches.

They included Mr Russell Kerr (Labour, Feltham), who does not really count. That is because he stands up for virtually every debate. Defence, Rate Support Grant, Rape, Incest. The Arts. They are all the same to him. Perhaps he has a special pass.

The Tories, though widely regarded outside as embodying the Philistine tendency, mustered a larger audience, about 20.

The debate was on an Opposition motion moved by Mr Faulds. Once a notorious backbench upstart, he is now a member of the Opposition front bench during proceedings on the arts, disguising himself as a rational being.

Years ago he used to belittle and grant a distant backbench. But yesterday his speech was essentially *The Portage to the Disenchanted* of A.P.

A debate on the arts is an extremely rare occurrence in this House, the bastion of the party controversy. They are important not only for their civilizing qualities. There is also the revenue generated from tourism.

After this morning's opening, the speech's entire off-chances waded through a swamp of pomposity until it reached an astonishingly brilliant finale lasting what seemed at the time like several hours and which included such brilliant fictional conceits as a plea on behalf of the organization called "The Writers' Action Group". (Surely the action is which writers are best employed in writing. No matter, Mr Faulds was confident he was making sense).

In a lifetime of theatre-going, I have never seen anything to equal it. It was wonderful, exhilarating, heart-stoppingly boring. It restored one's faith in Parliament as a medium.

Mr Faulds demanded vast amounts of public money. He covered everything. At one point, he wanted to know why there were no more special grants to London orchestras to perform new musical works, though he failed to demand the much more essential subsidy to London audiences to attend new musical works.

"New works require special rehearsal", he explained (particularly on the part of the audience, one mustered).

At one stage he referred to Mr Norman St John-Stevens, the most famous Arts Minister since 1964. Remembrance, who was sitting a few backbenches. But Mr St John-Stevens did not respond, since he appeared to be momentarily asleep. Certainly, it was the only known occasion in history on which Mr St John-Stevens had not reacted to a reference to himself.

"His head is held low", said Mr Faulds. "Perhaps some one will wake him". Suddenly, Mr St John-Stevens looked up and smiled. By now he had forgotten the point Mr Faulds had been making about him, including perhaps Mr Faulds, for he moved on to yet another subject.

But it was a curiously moving moment: the old Minister, lost in his thoughts remembering perhaps the symphonies, operas, puppet street theatres and subsidies which he caused to be performed in his years of glory in this House, the bastion of the party controversy. Mr Faulds continued on and on onto the farthest reaches of the debate.

(What a beautiful, civilizing piece of writing that was—created, be it noted, strictly without the aid of the Writers' Action Group.)

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen holds an investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends Service of Thanksgiving at Watford Parish Church, 7.15.
The Duke of Gloucester as President, Institute of Advanced Motorists, branches 2P Young Driver of the Year National Competition, BP House, Victoria, 11.30; and later attends Court Luncheon at Westminster Palace, 2.30.
The Duke of Kent, 12.20.

Exhibitions in progress

English prints—William Blake to David Bomberg, Museum, Oxford, Mon to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (until March 23).
Photograph exhibition: monochrome and colour transparencies, Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, Twickenham, Tues to Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2 to 4 (until March 28).
Paper and Plastic, jewelry made from paper and plastic, Arnold, Narrow Quay, Bristol, Tues to Sat 11 to 8 (until March 13).

Main Features—principal pictures from permanent collection, Victoria Art Gallery, Bedford Street, Bath, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5; (until March 6)

Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until March 18).
Scottish Pottery from late 18th to 20th century, Perth Museum and Art Gallery, George Street, Perth; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (until March 5).
Contemporary American Prints, makers, Central Museum and Gallery, Albert Square, Dundee; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30; (until March 6).
Music
Early Music Network concert, William Byrd Choir, Turner String Quartet, Harrogate Theatre, High Melton, Doncaster, 7.30.
Wales
Modern Glass in Medieval York, Mrs Michael-Je-Bellamy, York, 1.15.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending February 12

ITV
1 This is Your Life, Thames (15.10m)
2 Coronation Street Granada (17.15m)
3 Coronation Street (Mon) (16.80m)
4 Wish You Were Here, Thames (15.51m)
5 The Benny Hill Show, Thames (15.35m)
6 Family Fortunes, Central (15.10m)
7 Shine On Harvey Moon, Central (14.70m)
8 The Fall Guy, ITV (14.25m)
9 Let There Be Love, Thames (14.20m)
10 Crossroads (Thur) Central (13.95m)

BBC 1
1 Last of the Summer Wine (14.75m)
2 Jim'll Fix It (12.75m)
3 Dallas (12.50m)
4 Shoestring (12.35)
5 Top of the Pops (11.55m)
6 Nanny (11.20m)
7 The Les Dawson Show (11.20m)
8 The Circus World: Championships (11.05m)
9 Terry and June (10.90m)

BBC 2
1 Not the Nine O'Clock News (10.85m)
2 Nanny Astar (Wed & Sun) (8.10m)
3 Pot Black '82 (8.05m)
4 Grace Kennedy (7.80m)
5 The Money Movers (7.75m)
6 The Flight of the Condor (7.10m)
7 One Man and His Dog (6.90m)
8 Call My Bluff (6.25m)
9 Porridge (5.80m)
10 Forty Minutes (5.10m)

Roads

Midlands: A5: Roadworks at western end of A5 between junctions 10 and 11, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and 19, 20 and 21, 22 and 23, 24 and 25, 26 and 27, 28 and 29, 30 and 31, 32 and 33, 34 and 35, 36 and 37, 38 and 39, 40 and 41, 42 and 43, 44 and 45, 46 and 47, 48 and 49, 50 and 51, 52 and 53, 54 and 55, 56 and 57, 58 and 59, 60 and 61, 62 and 63, 64 and 65, 66 and 67, 68 and 69, 70 and 71, 72 and 73, 74 and 75, 76 and 77, 78 and 79, 80 and 81, 82 and 83, 84 and 85, 86 and 87, 88 and 89, 90 and 91, 92 and 93, 94 and 95, 96 and 97, 98 and 99, 100 and 101, 102 and 103, 104 and 105, 106 and 107, 108 and 109, 110 and 111, 112 and 113, 114 and 115, 116 and 117, 118 and 119, 120 and 121, 122 and 123, 124 and 125, 126 and 127, 128 and 129, 130 and 131, 132 and 133, 134 and 135, 136 and 137, 138 and 139, 140 and 141, 142 and 143, 144 and 145, 146 and 147, 148 and 149, 150 and 151, 152 and 153, 154 and 155, 156 and 157, 158 and 159, 160 and 161, 162 and 163, 164 and 165, 166 and 167, 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